New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1697. | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1857. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1857.

From Friday until Tuesday, in that interim, we [illegible]

[illegible]

I have heretofore alluded to the evils that were [illegible] to local charities. Already we have the fruits, in the presentation of petitions for a [illegible] to the proposed Inebriate Asylum. This morning we have one signed by the present Mayor of [illegible], and a half score of Ex-Mayors. [illegible]

[illegible]

This was Executive Session day. With its usual [illegible] the Senate closed doors precisely at 12 o'clock. With something more than the accustomed [illegible] of the Executive session was [illegible] the doors being closed a little less than thirty minutes. Had I been on the inside during that thirty minutes I should now be able to tell all that was "done did" with a precision that would entitle my statements to the most implicit confidence. As I was an outside barbarian, what I may narrate must be taken with some grains of allowance.

If I was asked I should say that during the thirty minutes the nomination of Dr. R. H. Thompson to the position of Health Officer to the port of New-York was reported favorably by the Committee, and that the report was adopted without a dissenting voice. I should say further that no other appointments of any special importance were either made or confirmed.

LEO.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE IN BALTIMORE.—The following gentlemen have signified their acceptance of Mr. Peabody's trust in Baltimore: [illegible]

ACCIDENT ON THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD—TWO PASSENGERS KILLED.—The Buffalo Republic learns the particulars of a serious accident on the Lake Shore Railroad. As the 10:40 Night Express was going along at the rate of twenty miles an hour, on Monday, three miles above Dunkirk, by the breaking of a rail, the third passenger coach ran off the track and down a thirty-feet embankment into a ditch containing water four or five feet deep. The fourth car was almost dragged down the bank, but the strength of the coupling prevented it, and it was held in a position half way down the bank, by its coupling to the last car.

A young lady from Attica—Miss BRAINERD—going West with her father, when the accident occurred was in the middle car, sitting near the stove, and as it tore down the bank the flooring of the coach came out, and she fell through into the water, the stove falling upon her. But one of her limbs were visible, projecting from the water. The physician came and found that the young lady was not dead, and had her conveyed to Dunkirk, where she partially recovered, but the next morning—Tuesday—she died, having received some severe injuries, occasioned, undoubtedly, by the stove falling upon her. One man had his leg broken, and another his shoulder blade and collar bone. Tuesday morning, on endeavoring to get the car out of its position, a man was found dead under it, crushed into the water by the car.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Debate in the House on the Resolution to Expel Mr. Gilbert, of New-York.

Movements of Mr. Buchanan—Ministers from Russia and Spain—The Members of the House Implicated by the Investigating Committee—Senator Sumner in Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Mr. BUCHANAN will arrive at Washington on Monday next, and occupy the same apartments at the National Hotel engaged by him when in Washington last.

M. STOECKL and Senor TASSARA this morning severally presented their credentials, and were received by the President as the Ministers from Russia and Spain. The usual courtesies were interchanged.

Mr. EDWARDS has prepared a statement of considerable length, solemnly asserting the falsity of the charge against him, and his innocence both in fact and intention. He says the charge is unsupported by proof, and rests only on mistaken inferences and impressions.

Mr. MATTISON will also submit a defence.

The House was in continuous session seven hours and a half on the case of Mr. GILBERT. The galleries were densely crowded.

Mr. SUMNER rested during the day at Philadelphia. He reached Washington this evening somewhat weary, but quite comfortable.

The enemies of the Telegraph bill in the Senate to-day, failing to kill it by amendments, gave up the contest, and allowed the House amendments to pass with merely a vote by acclamation.

XXXIVth Congress....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Submarine Telegraph bill was taken up.

Mr. TOOMBS resumed his remarks against the bill, calling it a violation of the Constitution and of justice, and a scheme which would subserve no interests excepting those of speculators and jobbers.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the 5th of March.

Motion lost by 26 against 26.

Messrs. FOOT, BENJAMIN and BAYARD advocated the bill, and Messrs. JONES, of Tennessee, and BUTLER opposed the bill.

THE MINNESOTA BILL.

Further consideration of it was suspended by the arrival of the time for resuming the special order, it being the bill authorizing the people of Minnesota Territory to form a Constitution and State Government preliminary to their admission into the Union.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice that as soon as the Minnesota bill was disposed of he should move to consider the Tariff bill.

The Senate, by Yeas 31 against Nays 24, reconsidered the vote by which the amendment was adopted, restricting the right of suffrage to the citizens of the United States, and then struck out the amendment by a vote of 32 against 24, and passed the bill in the precise form in which it came from the House, by Yeas 31, against Nays 22.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH AGAIN.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Submarine Telegraph bill.

After discussion Mr. IVERSON moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost by 24 against 29.

Mr. HUNTER's amendment providing that the contract shall not be binding until approved by Congress was rejected.

Mr. IVERSON moved for the insertion of a proviso in the bill that the officers of the Company shall make annual returns under oath to the President of the United States, of the capital stock actually paid in and expended, and the net profits of the Association.

The House amendments were then agreed to, and the bill now only requires the action of the President.

THE TARIFF, &c.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Tariff bill was directed to be taken up in order, so that it might not be among the unfinished business at the time of adjournment.

By unanimous consent, Mr. GWIN presented the credentials of Mr. BRODERICK, as Senator from California for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. SLIDELL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution, allowing Commander HARTSTEIN, Lieutenant TRENCHARD, Master MORRISON, and the petty officers and crew of the steamer *Vixen*, to accept certain tokens of acknowledgment from the Government of Great Britian. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PROPOSED EXPULSION OF MR. GILBERT.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, called up the resolution of the Select Committee for the expulsion from the House of WM. A. GILBERT.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, said that certain parts of the testimony of the witnesses SWEENEY and SIMONTON were not published with the evidence, such omissions having been made by discretion of the Committee. The suppressed testimony is deemed material to Mr. GILBERT's defence.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, remarked there was no evidence which had not been printed.

Mr. BENNETT said he could prove that Mr. SWEENEY was induced to swear to just as much as would convict Mr. GILBERT, and nothing more. Every honest man would rebel against such conduct.

Mr. WARNER asked on what authority Mr. BENNETT made his statement.

Mr. BENNETT declined to answer, but said if the gentleman would go to the printing office he would see what was stricken out.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL wished to know whether Mr. GILBERT wished to have a trial.

Mr. BENNETT replied that Mr. GILBERT not only wished but demanded a trial on the presentment against him.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL said that being the case, it did not matter whether all the testimony was printed or not, as he supposed the witnesses themselves could be produced here.

Mr. CRAIGE understood that the accused had put in an answer to the charges. The Speaker remarked it had not been filed.

Mr. NICHOLS said in this particular case an answer has been made and printed, and would be filed to-day by the member particularly implicated.

Mr. BENNETT caused to be read a paper from Mr. GILBERT, who denies the truth of the charges against him, demands a trial, and asks that certain *ex parte* testimony of SWEENEY and SIMONTON be produced and printed, deeming it to contain certain matters material to his defence. Mr. BENNETT then offered a resolution having the latter object in view, and moved to recommit the report.

Mr. ORR, on the part of the Committee, said that Mr. SIMONTON declined to give the names of certain witnesses except on the condition that they should not be published as evidence. He (ORR) assumed that this was not testimony affecting the merits of the case. It was merely the surmises of Mr. SIMONTON. He had no objection to the House sending to the printing office and obtaining everything suppressed.

Mr. BENNETT remarked they have a right to Mr. SIMONTON's statement, which would show that Mr. SWEENEY swore to order.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said the Committee are not aware of any suppression of evidence touching any facts touching the person accused, or which could bear on the fairness of the proceedings. Mr. SIMONTON did give the names of witnesses by whom testimony was given, but he (SIMONTON) was not compelled to give them as testimony.

Mr. McMULLIN said it was the duty of Congress to give the accused a fair trial. This was accorded to the meanest criminal. In his opinion the Committee had performed their duty creditably to themselves and to the nation, but he was in favor of giving the accused everything he could in fairness ask, including the suppressed testimony which is deemed by the accused material to his defence.

After further debate, Mr. ORR said he had sent to the printing-office for the original document. This was subsequently compared in some parts with the printed volume, by which it appeared that, among others, omissions were made to the following effect: When SWEENEY was cross-examined as to GILBERT, he said: "I do not wish to launch out on a sea of this kind, as I shall be liable to break down the testimony I have already given."

In another part SWEENEY says, "It seems to me you already have evidence enough to convict him," (GILBERT;) and again, the witness said to the Committee, "You should not lead me so far off as to make what I have said impeachable."

Mr. ORR now said that the charge, in every respect, was made at the instance of Mr. SWEENEY, who wished to present his testimony fairly and properly before the House.

Mr. STANTON inquired whether the Committee had assented to this mode of trial.

Mr. ORR replied that it was for the House to determine whether they would give this matter the go-by; but for himself he would not consent to give the accused members higher and greater privileges than those which have been enjoyed by members heretofore.

Mr. RITCHIE said that the form of trial was not discussed in the Select Committee. As to SWEENEY, when the Clerk read to him his testimony he stated that such parts as he desired to omit were mere loose conversations which he was trying to beg off from giving testimony.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, regarded Mr. GILBERT on trial upon the evidence presented.

Mr. STANTON said if the Committee were acting as a Grand Jury, then it was right for them to take *ex parte* testimony. In his opinion, however, the Committee partook of the character of a secret inquisition, for the witnesses were tortured to utter expressions of innuendoes. The accused should have a fair trial, and it was the duty of the House to recall the witnesses to give the general evidence before this body.

Mr. PURVIANCE, in order to save time, and test the sense of the House, offered a resolution that, to-morrow, at meridian, be fixed as the time for the trial of Mr. GILBERT, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to summon Mr. TRIPLETT and Mr. SWEENEY to appear before the bar of the House, to be examined as witnesses.

Mr. WARNER said, as a member of the Committee, he had endeavored to discharge the laborious and unwelcome duty with fidelity, and he was willing to stand or fall by the proceedings.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, maintained that the testimony should be as fully and truly before the House as it was before the Committee, which had acted strangely, and in a manner which could not be sustained by the sober and deliberate judgment of this House.

Mr. CADWALLADER argued that Mr. GILBERT by his own statement had admitted the truth of the charge against him.

Mr. GILBERT requested Mr. CADWALLADER to read further on in the report, which he did, reading the words "No agreement was made with me (GILBERT) by SWEENEY, TRIPLETT, or any other person, nor was I to have any benefit from the passage of the book resolution."

Mr. CADWALLADER then insisted that Mr. GILBERT's conduct was in its nature corrupt. Whether the money passed into the pocket of one prostitute or another, made no difference as to the fact.

Mr. KEITT's object in rising was, as Colonel BENTON says, to vindicate the truth of history. He then alluded to the course taken in the case of Mr. BROOKS, and referred to the journals to establish the fact that those who were now so vociferous in branding the Select Committee as a Star Chamber Inquisition, and demanding that witnesses be heard at the Bar of the House, were in the first instance impatient for summary proceedings on Mr. BROOKS, Mr. EDMUNDSON and himself. The difference is, the former case was an assault and battery, while this is one of plunder. [Laughter.] In conclusion he said the House have no right to graduate their rules of evidence, according to the character of the defence.

Mr. COLFAX said he was but slightly acquainted with Mr. GILBERT, and did not rise as his advocate, but to point out why—although he would certainly vote to expel a member for bribery—he could not vote for his expulsion on the evidence submitted, even if it had not been impeached. He pointed out gross contradictions between Mr. TRIPLETT and Mr. SWEENEY. On the first day, neither remembered Mr. WELCH in spite of the most searching questions, while three days after both implicate him at the same session of the Committee, and Mr. TRIPLETT remembered then dozens of conversations with him, and the next day further remembered that Mr. WELCH solicited more pay if they had it to distribute. Mr. SWEENEY also twice testified that he had an individual contract with Mr. TRIPLETT, but the Committee did not ask him what it was. Mr. TRIPLETT said Mr. SWEENEY was not present when Mr. GILBERT was introduced to them, but the Committee did not attempt to prove by TRIPLETT who introduced them. He (COLFAX) then proceeded to show various flat contradictions.

Mr. LETCHER said they were all laboring under a misapprehension of analogy. These proceedings were not to be likened to those of a Grand Jury, or to an examination on a criminal trial. The whole point is, whether the House have come to a conclusion from the evidence that they will no longer recognize the accused as members and fit associates.

Mr. GILBERT's defence was then read. He assumes that the Committee went beyond the power conferred by the resolution under which they were appointed. He says the only two witnesses against him are Mr. SWEENEY and Mr. TRIPLETT, who stand by their own confession in the position of acknowledged accomplices in each other's guilt, and that they seek to connect him with themselves in their offence, thereby to escape the consequences of their own admitted acts. The shallow effort of the Committee to strengthen their statement by their corroboration of each other would excite a smile, if it were not done for the grave purpose of affixing a guilty stain on a fellow member. Five witnesses, of high personal character, great intelligence and unquestioned integrity, swear that Mr. SWEENEY's character is bad for truth and veracity, and that they would not believe him on oath, and the Committee themselves are constrained to confess he is "vindictive when provoked, and not over-scrupulous in his measures of revenge." Mr. TRIPLETT had no more than Mr. SWEENEY's word that any Member of Congress was interested in the book resolution. Mr. GILBERT then repeats he never stipulated for any quantity of land or other pecuniary consideration for his vote for that or any other measure. He submits his case to the House, demanding an open trial by the House, where justice will be administered according to legal evidence and in legal form, and where his rights as a man and his privileges as a Member will be respected. Protesting his innocence, in fact and intention, in every respect wherewith he stands charged, and with an apology for the length of his remarks, he cheerfully abides the judgment of the House.

The House by a vote of 73 against 120 disagreed to the resolution of Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, that the report be recommitted with instructions to print the omitted parts of the testimony, and all the particulars relative to the suggestions and responses from Mr. SWEENEY and Mr. SIMONTON.

Mr. WALKER wanted to know, if the accused were accorded a trial how matters were to be managed, and by what rules the proceedings were to be governed.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, said Mr. GILBERT wished to be heard by counsel, but was not now ready.

A VOICE—That's his own fault.

Much conversation ensued as to the mode of proceeding, during which Mr. HOUSTON said it took infinitely more time to settle the preliminaries than to settle the pending question.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, in closing the debate, said the question was whether they should now proceed on the evidence taken by the Committee, and on that evidence acquit or condemn Mr. GILBERT.

Mr. EDWARDS said that Mr. SIMONTON's testimony against him is printed in the report, while his against SIMONTON is omitted. Mr. SIMONTON's testimony is false.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to justify the proceedings of the Committee, saying that the accused parties were duly notified and afforded an opportunity for defence. The Committee were liberal as well as just. There was no necessity to examine the witnesses anew, as nothing could change the evidence on record. The evidence, he contended, was such as shows that there was a corrupt combination between Messrs. GILBERT and WELCH to procure the passage of a resolution, and bargaining for that which ought to have been the result of their judgment.

Mr. BENNETT said that Mr. GILBERT desired to be heard to-morrow morning, and moved an adjournment.

Mr. DUNN said that Mr. GILBERT ought to be indulged, under the circumstances. Adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Case No. 155. *Frank Dynes*, plaintiff, vs. *Josiah D. Hoover*, defendant — Argument commenced for plaintiff, and by consent of counsel the cause is continued till the next term.

Adjourned till Friday.

Departure of the Europa, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Cunard steamer *Europa* sailed at noon to-day, with 39 passengers for Liverpool, and 29 for Halifax. She took out no specie.

The iron steamship *Voyageur de la Mers*, built for the Egyptian Government, was launched at East Boston this morning. She will proceed to Alexandria *via* New-York, under command of Captain FRANK C. ELDRIDGE, formerly of the clipper ship *Northwester*.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Niagara*, now in her twelfth day out, has not yet been signaled. The weather is clear and calm.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville*, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

The American State Council.

THE BINGHAMTON PLATFORM REAFFIRMED, WITH ADDITIONS—THE OATHS, OBLIGATIONS AND DEGREES ABOLISHED, ETC.

TROY, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The proceedings of the Council were opened with prayer.

Mr. E. T. WOOD, of Brooklyn, moved for a Committee of eight, to draft a suitable form of alteration in the ritual, abolishing the oaths, grips and degrees now embraced therein, and substituting instead a pledge of honor, to the end that the American Party shall be hereafter known as an open organization, having for its aims the great principles of American nationality.

Mr. WOOD supported his resolution by declaring that if a man was true to his principles he needed no oath to support them, and if untrue, oaths would not bind them.

Mr. W. H. LAMPORT, of Ontario, supported the resolution.

Alderman FULMER, of New-York, also advocated its adoption, believing that the principles of the American Party should stand out in the broad light of day, and the more that is known of them the greater will be the number of their supporters.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Albany, opposed the abolition of pass words, but was otherwise in favor of the resolution.

The motion was carried.

Mr. BOLEY, of New-York, introduced a resolution abolishing the office of County Deputy of the City and County of New-York, but after a warm debate the resolution was withdrawn.

Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, from the Committee appointed to prepare a platform, presented their report. He said that in drawing up the platform the Committee had endeavored to lay aside, as much as possible, personal feelings. They had been unanimous on the platform with the exception of one member, and entirely unanimous on the address. The platform and resolutions are as follow:

Resolved, We emphatically reaffirm the Binghamton platform, consisting of eight sections.

[Here follow the first eight sections of the Binghamton platform.]

Resolved, That while the American Party in the State of New-York tolerates free discussion and free expression of individual opinion on the various political questions of the day, yet, under every political complication, the pure question of Americanism shall take precedence of all others.

Resolved, That we are now, as we ever have been, unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery into territory from which by the Missouri Compromise it has been excluded forever.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the use of the power of the General Government to extend the institution of Slavery, and are willing that the natural laws which govern emigration shall decide that great question without the least interference of federal authority.

Resolved, That the recent exposure of corruption at Washington; the gross venality of political leaders; and the present effort of the State Senate to strip the American Canal Board of its power, are in direct violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and reveal the objects and character of those who profess to be apostles of humanity and freedom, and should open the eyes of every honest man to his true position while aiding to elevate them to places of trust and power.

The last two resolutions indorse the Registry Law and declare in favor of the preservation of the Union.

Mr. CLARK, of Otsego, presented a minority report, mainly in favor of leaving the settlement of the question of Slavery to the voters of every Territory.

Mr. BOLEY, of New-York, supported the minority report.

Mr. DUGANNE had been in favor of saying nothing on the subject of Slavery, but he indorsed the majority report.

After a debate, the majority report was adopted.

The address was ordered to be printed.

The Committee appointed to report on the propriety of abolishing tests, oaths, grips, degrees, &c., reported in favor of the entire abolition of secrecy.

A warm and spirited debate ensued, several amendments being proposed. Eventually Mr. L. J. PARSONS moved the following substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the oaths, obligations and degrees of the Order be abolished, and that hereafter members be admitted by signing the platform of resolutions passed by the State Council, and promising on their honor as Americans to be true and faithful to the principles of the American Party.

On motion of Mr. GILBERT C. DEAN, it was

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Government squandering the public domain on rich railroad monopolies, and hold that of right every native-born citizen should be entitled to one hundred acres of any unoccupied land belonging to the Government for the benefit of himself and heirs.

The Committee on the state of the Order reported some amendments to the Constitution; abolishing the office of Deputy in New-York, and providing that Deputies elsewhere shall be elected by a majority of the Council in each Assembly District; fixing the basis of representations to the State nominating Conventions, at two from each Assembly District, and abolishing salaries to all officers, except $250 for the Secretary, and his necessary expenses.

Messrs. L. J. Parsons, William Stokely, James R. Thompson, Stephen Willard and E. R. Jewett were appointed a Committee to revise the ritual and simplify its forms, with power to have the amended ritual printed and sent to each Council.

On motion of Mr. C. S. MACOMBER, a resolution was adopted denouncing the recent declaration of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, that the general class of foreign emigrants are as intelligent and as capable of self-government as our own educated Americans, as a libel on our people, and on our free schools and free institutions.

Messrs. JAMES W. BARKER and STEPHEN B. CUSHING were appointed delegates to the next National Council.

The next semi-annual meeting of the State Council is fixed at Brooklyn. Adjourned *sine die*.

Remains of Dr. Kane.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The family of Dr. KANE have accepted the offer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and will bring his remains home by way of Wheeling and Baltimore.

The Maryland Institute to-night held a meeting and passed resolutions testifying their respect for KANE.

The Philadelphia Academy of Music.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Inauguration of the Academy of Music took place this evening, and was crowned with perfect success. Madam GAZZANIGA, the new prima donna, captivated the audience by the beauty and purity of her voice and the excellence of her acting.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Senate refused to-day to confirm the nomination of WM. L. DAYTON for Attorney-General by a vote of ten to ten, and that of C. D. DESHLER, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, by a vote of seven to thirteen.

Fatal Explosion in a Coal Mine.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

In the Egypt Coal Mine, at Deep River, North Carolina, five men were killed by an explosion of fire damp.

No mail has been received South of Augusta.

The Effects of the Late Freshet on the Hudson River Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The *Statesman* of this evening contains the following, after a personal inspection of the road by one of its editors in company with Superintendent BRIGGS: "Nearly all the track from a mile below this city to Castleton was carried away. In some places, from one hundred to three hundred feet of the road was washed away by the ice. Below Castleton the road is in perfect order.

The Freshet in the West.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Wabash River is higher than it has been since the great flood of 1844. Great damage has been done on the Illinois side of the river.

Sound Navigation.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Commonwealth* leaves Norwich, to-night, for New-York, on the arrival of the Boston train, being the first trip by this route since the opening of the Sound.

From St. Louis.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI—ARREST OF GILMAN AND TRUE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The Democrats, in Convention at Jefferson City, Mo., have nominated R. M. STEWART for Governor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Gov. POLK to the U. S. Senate.

Messrs. GILMAN and TRUE, of Rochester, N. Y., who recently disposed of WM. BROW's drafts here on the Corn Exchange, New-York, to the extent of $35,000; in Chicago to the extent of $12,000, and in Milwaukee to the extent of $12,000, have been arrested and are now on their way to this city. Mr. GILMAN was taken in New-Orleans, and Mr. TRUE in Hickman, Ky.

DEPARTURE OF THE TENNESSEE.

No Recruits for General Walker—An Exciting Scene.

Notwithstanding the declarations of those in this City who are devotedly attached to General WALKER's cause, that the steamship *Tennessee* would not sail until to-day, she sailed yesterday promptly on her time, and without any recruits for Nicaragua. The fact that she was of necessity, under the then existing circumstances, several days behind time in arriving, and that her day of sailing had, for a similar reason, been postponed before, led Captain BOLTON, and others of the Nicaraguan Agency, to believe Captain TINKLEPAUGH would not be able to get his freight and passengers on board in time to sail per announcement. But they were mistaken, for, as we have said, she went out on the minute, and with a good freight and passenger list. She had one hundred cabin, and one hundred and ninety second cabin, and steerage passengers for California, and several for Punta Arenas and San Juan, who are residents there.

At the time of sailing there were a large number of persons present who had been drawn thither by curiosity to learn what number of recruits for Gen. WALKER would succeed in getting on board, who, together with those who went to mingle parting tears with, and throw small oranges at their friends, caused the pier at the foot of North Moore-street, to be crowded to excess. But they saw no recruits, and consequently there was not much enthusiasm nor excitement. In fact there was nothing but tears and small oranges, and a few "Winter pippins," until the arrival of Messrs. LAWRENCE and McKIBBIN, and Captains O'KEEFE, WATERS and BOLTON. They arrived and rushed on board, and then the gang-plank was drawn in. The wheels moved slowly, and there was a terrible jostling of the spectators at the upper end of the pier. Cries of "He comes!" "he comes!" were heard, notwithstanding the engineer was blowing off steam at the time, and soon a majestic individual was discovered pushing the crowd away on either side with Herculean sweep of arms, as with "giant tread" he bore down upon the steamer. "Where the d—l is Sandy!" shouted he of the Herculean sweep and giant tread.

And immediately all who heard him knew that he was EX-COUNCILMAN WILD, the bondsman of Mr. ALEX. LAWRENCE. "He's on board!" responded the now excited crowd.

He of the majestic mein gazed with piercing eye along the interesting line of passengers on board. Catching a glimpse of Mr. LAWRENCE, he cried aloud, "Come back, Sandy!"

Mr. LAWRENCE now discovered that the plank had been drawn in, and he struggled through the passengers to the ship's side. He halted for a moment—it was but a moment.

But his bondsman saw him hesitate, and believing he would not get ashore, he gave one despairing look and cried—"There's three thousand dollars gone to a warm climate, and the costs of Court beside."

There was not a moment to be lost.

Mr. LAWRENCE sprang upon the wheelhouse.

His bondsman saw him and took courage.

With [illegible] nerve he grasped an old cotton umbrella that lay across the basket of a very fat apple woman, and rushing to the side of the pier opposite where Mr. LAWRENCE stood, he extended it, and, with a politeness that never forsakes him under the direst circumstances, said with a patronizing air:

"Sandy, jump so as to straddle it and you are safe."

Mr. LAWRENCE jumped, but not astride of the umbrella. It was soiled, and therefore he preferred the pier, on which he, with the others, succeeded in landing without injury.

The Ex-Councilman then resumed his accustomed composure, and gave it as his private opinion that "Sandy was a veritable brick."

The reporters gathered around, and Mr. LAWRENCE read to them the following letter, which he had just received from Capt. FARNHAM, *via* New-Orleans.

TWENTY MILES UP THE SAN JUAN RIVER, ON BOARD STEAMER DESPERADO, Feb. 10, 1857—5 P. M.

DEAR SANDY: After a very delightful trip, we arrived at San Juan on Sunday evening, the 8th. Learning that Colonels LOCKRIDGE and TITUS, as well as our old BOB, (WHEAT,) were up the river at Serapiqui, which they had partially taken by a brilliant assault on the 6th, we were transferred to the *Texas*, which had laid several days in the harbor awaiting us. This morning early, the *Clayton*, which I have named the *Desperado*, took my command on board, and we are now steaming up the river for the purpose of joining in the expected *dash* of to-morrow.

Sandy, you *auld schemer*, the *river is ours!* All hell can't keep us from routing the yellow-bellies. To be brief, but circumspect, here is the review.

On the 23d of Jan., Col. LOCKRIDGE left San Juan with 225 men, on this steamer, and proceeding to within six miles of Serapiqui, there threw up a fort, (named Fort Anderson,) which enabled him to land all his supplies of ammunition, &c. He immediately commenced cutting a road through the chapparal, and on the 6th came upon the pickets, (ought to be spelled with a "q," I think,) and quite a force of the enemy's advanced guard. A row commenced immediately, of course, *and* of course, they, the enemy, were slaughtered. Our side lost some 3 or 4 killed and several wounded, among them Col. RUDLER and Capt. ELLIS—neither dangerously. Lieut. HOMAN, 1st Infantry, was killed—the only officer. The enemy lost SEVERAL. No knowing how many. Call it 50, and I suppose you will be about right.

Since the little muss, BOB (our BOB) has been moving his command (Artillery, and which everybody concurs in saying, he served like a devil) to within some 400 yards of the enemy's camp. The whole command, which, by the way, was reinforced by Col. TITUS, with 200 and odd men, on the 4th, are now there, and we expect, to-morrow, or the next day, at latest, blow them into hell. When I arrive this evening with my command, the ranks will be swelled to some 500.

Everybody is in good spirits, and *more than elated*, by the ease with which the enemy are routed. They (the enemy) are commanded by foreign officers; but, then, we have General BOB, Col. LOCKRIDGE, Col. TITUS, and any number of brave, efficient and skillful officers, who have under their orders men upon men, who are *natural* soldiers—and my word for it, "There is no such word as fail." I prophecy! Five or six days hence, and down goes *Castillo!*

For myself, I am *well*—not only *well*, but I am *prime*. I do not look as if just "resurrected from the ruins of Herculaneum or of Pompeii;" but I look and feel like a *brick*.

Dear Sandy, all the news that I give you is *gospel*, and you will do me a favor if you will call upon Mr. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and give him the leading topics I have spoken concerning.

Give my best regards to Generals CAZNEAU and GREEN, and to Mr. BOYLE, whom I shall write to by first mail, and whose kindness I shall never forget. There is no use sending my love to Capt. FRANK O'KEEFE, ALICK MASON, and others of that stripe, they know I love them; but do say to FRANK, for it may be good for his stomach, that every officer here thinks he is a *brick*, and that he was *right* in going home on the *Adger—so think I*. God bless you all. We are a band of brothers, and though disunited, will yet see a happy reunion. "Six feet of Nicaragua soil, or a yellow sash, for me," so said old Col. RILEY, in the Mexican War, and he got the "yellow sash." Should you visit the TIMES, remember me kindly to Mr. NORVELL, Mr. RAYMOND, and others. In slight haste, yours, my dear "Sandy," with a full appreciation of all your kindness to me and all in the cause.

J. EGBERT FARNHAM,
Captain Nicaraguan Army.

As the spectators retired there were many questions asked, as to why no recruits had gone on to General WALKER. In answer, Mr. LAWRENCE stated to our reporter, that from the day on which the *Tennessee* sailed before, several hundred men had expressed a desire to emigrate, and had made application for passages at the agency, but in consequence of a misun- [illegible]

[illegible] could not be fully [illegible]. The following letter will probably throw more light on the subject:

[illegible] NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1857.

DEAR SIR: It having been reported that a large number of Walker's men were intending to go by the steamer Tennessee [illegible] that you send a proper person down to see that no other passengers are going than by the laws of the United States [illegible]

Respectfully yours, &c.

CHAS. MORGAN & SONS.

Deputy Marshals [illegible] were present, but their services were not required.

There will be disappointment when the *Tennessee* arrives at San Juan del Norte.

P. S.—Ex-Councilman WILD did not go out in the *Tennessee*.

Sale of the Cargo of the Filibuster Brig Amelia.

The cargo of the old filibuster brig *Amelia*, whose curious history we have already detailed at length, was sold yesterday at auction [illegible]

At 11½ A. M. a boat left the foot of [illegible] for Ellis Island, having on board Mr. [illegible], the auctioneer, two or three Deputy United States Marshals, and a miscellaneous assemblage made up of old filibusters, old-curiosity hunters, who availed themselves of free rides, and a few who thought [illegible]

Deputy Marshal THOMPSON acting as escort, conducted the party to the Government powder magazine on the Island, and pointed out the *Amelia's* confiscated cargo.

It consisted of 1,7[illegible] boxes balls and cartridges, 76 kegs of cartridges, 16 kegs of fine powder and two boxes of common powder. All showed marks of a rough and tumbling history. Samples were opened, and the terms of sale announced by the auctioneer. They were, cash down and immediate removal of the goods. One asked if the powder would explode. Mr. APPLETON OAKSMITH thought not, as they were wet goods; the auctioneer would give no guarantee.

The boxes of balls and cartridges were first offered. The first bid was $1 a box for the whole 1,7[illegible] boxes, from which sum the bid gradually rose to $2 [illegible] per box, when they were struck off, giving a total amount of $3,[illegible] 75. Mr. CHARLES HAZARD was the purchaser. The 76 kegs of cartridges started at [illegible] and was knocked down at $2 [illegible] a keg, or $[illegible]. The 16 kegs of fine powder sold at $1 [illegible] a keg, [illegible]. The two boxes of common powder received but one bid, [illegible] which they were struck off. The latter was bought by Mr. HAZARD. The other articles were knocked down to a party giving the name of [illegible]. The sum total realized for all the articles sold was $[illegible] 25. This amount is said to be about one-fourth of their original cost. They were appraised some time since at $4,000, so that Uncle Sam is some $[illegible] richer than he calculated. The rational inference is, that Uncle Sam ought to encourage filibustering expeditions, as thereby he enriches himself.

From Havana—Arrival of the Black Warrior.

THE DEATH OF DR. KANE—THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES—RESPECT SHOWN BY THE CUBAN OFFICIALS.

The United States mail steamer *Black Warrior* sailed from New-Orleans the 18th, arrived at Havana the 20th, sailed from that port at noon the 21st, and passed Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. last evening.

The steamship *Cahawba*, arrived at Havana the 19th, and sailed for New-Orleans the 20th, with the remains of Dr. KANE, accompanied by his nephew and brothers.

The funeral of the Doctor was celebrated at Havana by a procession of all the Americans there, as well as by the vice Captain-General of the Island and many Spanish officials. The conduct of Gen. CONCHA in the matter, is spoken of in the highest terms by all the resident Americans. No one was more assiduous to pay a due respect to the memory of the Arctic Explorer.

The report of the decline in the New-York sugar markets, brought by the *Cahawba*, spread consternation among the sugar speculators. Stock at Havana reported, 75,000 boxes. Exchange improved. Freights for American ports brisk.

Interesting From Mexico.

THE TREATY NEGOTIATED BY MINISTER FORSYTH.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, Feb. [illegible]

It is no longer a secret that Mr. FORSYTH, the American Minister, has been engaged in some important negotiations with this Government for some days past. The subject of these negotiations, the principles involved, and the features of the general arrangement, have been the themes for the most varied, absurd and confounded rumors. At one moment it is stated that Mexico has bartered away to the American Minister Tehuantepec and Lower California. Again, that the Church property has been hypothecated by the Government as security for a loan of some [illegible] millions from the United States. Common fame, gathering license as it travels further, has it that a close treaty of alliance has been made between the two countries.

To put an end to these extravagant statements, we say, on absolute knowledge, that there is not a word of truth in the report that by the pending arrangements with the United States a foot of the national territory has been either alienated or even mortgaged—that the Church property is not mentioned or even concerned in either of the treaties that have been agreed upon, and that there is nothing like a treaty of alliance in the programme.

What has been done it would not, of course, be proper to state at this time. But this we are at liberty to state; that nothing has been engaged on either side that is not legitimately and mutually advantageous to both Republics. All that the United States desires, and all that has been aimed at by the Minister of that Republic near this Government, is to strengthen the ties of friendship and good neighborhood between the two Republics, to promote their commercial intercourse, to improve the facilities of communication between them, and to perform those mutual offices of good-will which belong to their geographical position, and to their community of political institutions.

We are credibly informed that the treaty left this city by the British Extraordinary on Monday morning, and by this time has arrived safely in Vera Cruz. This was undoubtedly a most prudent step in forwarding documents of such vital importance to Mexico in a manner that would not excite the slightest suspicion. We have reason to believe that the documents, of first importance in this great negotiation, are now safe from harm.

DEFEAT OF PRONUNCIADOS.

From the Extraordinary, Feb. 1[illegible]

MEXICO, Sunday, Feb. [illegible]

His Excellency, the Governor and Commandant-General of Queretaro, has directed to the Supreme Government, by telegraph, the following:

EXCELLENT SIR: Driven by hunger and thirst, the rebels abandoned, night before last, their positions in the Magdalena, retreating upon Ajuchitlan and the Hacienda of Esperanza, in the direction of this city. The forces of Gen. PARRODI having noticed this movement commenced an engagement in the Hacienda of Tunas Blancas, from whence the enemy being dislodged, continued their retreat, closely pursued and beaten by the troops of the Supreme Government in four successive actions yesterday, from five in the morning until six o'clock at night.

The forces of the insurgents were entirely defeated, leaving in our possession 12 pieces of artillery of 24, 12, and 8 pounders, fourteen wagons, and more than 40 mules loaded with munitions of war. A considerable number of chiefs, officers and soldiers have been made prisoners, among others ex-Lieutenant-Colonel ANASTASIO OROPEZA, who held the function of Commandante of Artillery, ex-Colonel G. OSOLLOS, who was struck by a cannon-ball and lost his right arm. General LANDEROS, with the rest of the artillery, is in active pursuit of the enemy.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN BALTIMORE.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock an explosion of a steam boiler took place at the shipyard of the Messrs. MULLER, fearful in its character, but fortunately not accompanied with loss of life. Messrs. MULLER have a marine railway, upon which vessels are repaired, and they were engaged in hauling up a vessel at the time. One of the gentlemen had a few moments before pumped the boiler full of water. It was about a year old and considered in excellent order. A colored boy, aged about sixteen years, named James Hutchings, was in the engine room; he had a leg broken and was otherwise injured, it is feared fatally, by the explosion.

The building was utterly demolished. The boiler, about 16 feet in length and 3 feet in circumference, was wrenched from its place, and we are told turned a complete somerset, and passed through some six brick walls, a distance of at least 80 feet, passing through and demolishing a new brick building, then through a brick stable, demolishing it; and then into and through the blacksmith shop of Messrs. [illegible] & FAIRBANKS, tearing that to pieces to a considerable extent. At this point it partially buried itself in the ground. The wreck all round is a most perfect one, and it seems almost impossible that such a vessel could create so much destruction. Bricks were thrown in every direction the distance of a hundred feet. Windows were shattered, and in the dwelling of Mr. TAYLOR, nearly adjoining, his wife was slightly hurt by a flying brick. Mr. TAYLOR's premises were, also, set on fire, but were soon extinguished. It is a mercy that there was not more personal injury. The cause of the accident is not known—it is supposed that one of the heads of the boiler bursted out. Messrs. MULLER estimate their loss at about $1,000, while Mr. GOODWIN, to whom the other damaged buildings belong, estimates his at $1,200 or $1,500.—*Sun, 25th.*

ARRIVAL OF THE [illegible]

LATER FROM CHINA.

Official Documents on the Chinese Question.

From the Evening Star of Feb. 10.

The papers about the [illegible] question [illegible] ... Sir John Bowring to the Earl of Clarendon [illegible]

[illegible] 10th Dec., 1856, the Earl of Clarendon [illegible] to Sir John Bowring, justifying the [illegible]

[illegible] I have now to state to you, that I am [illegible] that this act of the Chinese authorities constituted [illegible] of Article IX. of the Supplementary [Treaty.]

[illegible] appears to be that the Arrow was not [illegible] within the true intent and meaning of the Treaty; but Article XVII., Rule 2, in the Supplementary Treaty, recognizes and includes that particular class of vessel; she had a British master, British colors and papers, and even if her license had been [illegible] in August, 1856, this was a matter of [illegible] internal regulation, and to be dealt with by the British authorities. This point is evidently an afterthought on the part of the Chinese, and the only [illegible] is the unsubstantiated assertion of one [illegible] of the crew whilst in custody. No British lorcha would be safe if her crew were liable to seize on such grounds.

"I have further to observe that there do not seem [illegible] any such circumstances of urgency in [illegible] as would afford any justification or excuse for the arbitrary conduct of the Chinese authorities who were, probably, emboldened by the absence of [illegible] her Majesty's ships from Canton. The Arrow was bound to Hong Kong and if any of her crew [illegible] as having been guilty of piracy, or were even suspected of it, there would have been no difficulty in securing their apprehension and delivery, had the Chinese authorities taken the course indicated by article IX; viz: communicating with the British Consul. Only two of her crew were charged with piracy, viz: Le-ming-tak and Liang-[illegible]-foo, the third detained (Woo-a-jen) is apparently only wanted as a witness; and there was not the slightest pretext for seizing the other nine, who were afterwards released.

"The accidental and temporary absence of the British master on board a neighboring vessel could not affect the question. The British flag is clearly proved (by the deposition of Kennedy and Leach) to have been hauled down by the Chinese Mandarin [illegible], notwithstanding the denial of this fact by the Imperial Commissioner; but even if the flag had not been actually flying at the moment, it is obvious that the national character of the lorcha was well known to the authorities.

"The expiration of the Arrow's sailing license on Sept. 27, previous to her seizure, does not appear to have been known to the Chinese authorities; and this again, is a matter of British regulation which would not justify seizure by the Chinese.

"The principle involved in this case is most important, and the demands made by Mr. Consul Parkes appear to me to be very moderate under the circumstances. I consider that the redelivery of the three men still detained, and a subsequent formal demand for their extradition before they are given up again, should be insisted on as a *sine qua non*. They must be considered as having been forcibly taken in breach of treaty, and without any justification or excuse, from on board a British vessel, and illegally detained in custody by the order of the Imperial Commissioner, with full knowledge of all the circumstances and in defiance of a formal demand by the British Consul.

"Under all the circumstances of the case, I approve of the intention to seize and hold one of the Imperial junks as security for the redress which the High Commissioner has been called upon to afford in this case."

Lord Clarendon, it also appears, entirely approves of the part which Admiral Seymour took in the matter at Canton, for Mr. Hammond, the Secretary to Lord Clarendon, writes to the Secretary of the Admiralty, on Jan. 10, as follows:

"I have laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 3d instant, inclosing Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour's report of the late operations in Canton River, and requesting to be made acquainted with the instructions which should be sent to him on this subject; and in reply, I am to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Lord Clarendon is of opinion that the Admiral's conduct should be entirely approved, and more especially the judgment, firmness, and moderation with which he has acted, and the respect which he has shown for the lives and properties of the Chinese people."

Further, on the 10th of January, Lord Clarendon himself wrote as follows to Sir J. Bowring:

"I have received your dispatch of the 23d of October last, with a report of the operations in the Canton River; and I have to acquaint you that her Majesty's Government entirely approve the course which has been adopted by Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour and yourself; and I have to instruct you also to convey to Mr. Parkes a similar approval of his conduct."

Count de Courcy, the French representative, expresses to Sir John Bowring his "moral adhesion" to the course taken by the British authorities, and his recognition of the fact that our common interests direct us towards the revision of our treaties with China.

From the Same.

We have been informed that the Government has at last begun the good work of appearing more pacific by sending orders to Woolwich for a reduction of the artillery department of our war establishment. Government begins to yield to the pressure from without, and begins to prepare for the greater pressure of being challenged from every quarter of the House of Commons in the estimates. But then, more troops will be needed for Persia, and, if we are not much mistaken, we may undertake to say that, at the East India House, the question has been entertained, and has been discussed, about getting the Government at home to send out forces for the Persian Gulf. Of course, if our Government is to pay half the expense of the war against Persia, it will, no doubt, be anxious to share in the glory of that movement.

And there cannot be any doubt that, if the Government of Lord Palmerston lives, and continues to pursue its usual practices, the Persian war will turn out a much more expensive and serious proceeding than anybody contemplated. We have been told, upon authority so reliable that we need not hesitate to state the rumor, that, within the last few hours, certainly within the last few days, a diplomatic circular, or protest, has reached our Foreign Office, from Russia, stating to the effect that Russia is quite of opinion that Persia should evacuate Herat, and, moreover, expressly declaring that Persia is willing to do so; but at the same time Russia resists certain other demands which our Government has made upon the Government of the Shah. Further, and as if in anticipation of such an event, the Russian circular to which we allude declares that if England continues to occupy any of that province of which Bushire is the capital, she will herself be under the necessity of marching an army into Persian Territory. This is certainly very serious. It places our Government in a position of great responsibility, but they have themselves to thank for it. The capture of Herat by the Persians appears to have only been the apology of our Foreign office for sending an expedition to make demands of a large and daring character, and which Russia now interferes to overthrow, even at the expense of a new war with England. One of our demands upon Persia is said to be for the establishment of factories on its coast similar to those of which we have heard so much in respect to China; and as Russia professes to believe that Persia has a right to her own will in her own country, the circular sent to our Foreign Office may be understood to mean that Russia will fight to maintain the integrity and independence of the Persian kingdom, and upon precisely the same principle that England took arms in defence of the "integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire."

The news from Persia itself is becoming more important. A dispatch by way of Constantinople informs us that Russia has applied to the Shah for permission to occupy the province of Mazanderan, which forms the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. This seems to be done on the principle of compensation. If the English take territory from the Shah, the Russians, too, must have some. It had been expected, during the late war between Russia and Persia, that the Russians would claim this province as an indemnity, but they at that time preferred Persian Armenia. Mazanderan is a beautiful tract of land, though as yet little cultivated. Its tenure by a European State would exercise the greatest influence on all Central Asia. As this news comes exclusively through Constantinople, we must await for its confirmation.

The official documents relating to the bombardment of Canton were published on Saturday; and, in addition to the information already imparted in the official letters published in the Gazette, we have the letters [illegible] from the Foreign office to Sir John Bowring, since the news of the transaction reached England. From these, it appears that Lord Clarendon, without waiting to know the feeling of the country, communicated to Sir John Bowring the sanction of the Government for all that he and Admiral Seymour had done. That was done without any hesitation or [illegible]. Had the Foreign Office been less precipitant, it is possible it would have sent dispatches of a different kind; but the Government evidently committed itself to the massacre before public opinion had [illegible] against it.

We are glad to learn that Mr. John L. Ricardo is to give notice of a motion in the Commons for the production of those laws and regulations under which ships in the British settlements in China have obtained a license to carry the British flag. We have a suspicion that it will turn out that such licences have been used under an illegal ordinance—say, by an ordinance so illegal that it had actually been annulled. We hope

[illegible] our majority will not be [illegible] ... [illegible]

Slavery and Cotton—British Opinion of American Slavery.

From the London Times.

Queen Mab has been tickling the brains of some American Alnaschar, and the result is a dream of cotton. "We are fairly beat with prosperity. All the world is at us for cotton; 10 per cent. more every year than the last. Yet we can't grow it fast enough; only 5 per cent. more each year. If this goes on, as it is sure to do, that's 150,000 bales wanted every year more than we can manage. In ten years, if we flog the fellows ever so hard, we can't even double the crop, and the world will want—going on to three [illegible]. It is a positive sin to turn away such a customer from one's door, and send the whole earth a-begging. Let's see what can be done. It's true we can take away the niggers from Maryland, and Virginia, and Kentucky, and Missouri, and Tennessee, and by that means we may double our cotton hands. But doubling won't suppose more than ten years, for then it will want trebling. Besides, by the time we have shut up the tobacco, and sugar, and coffee, and rice-growers, and reduced all the Southern States but our own to deserts, we shall find the South looking very small, and the Yankees will be right in among us. That will never do. We can't afford to lose an inch of our ground, and must see anyhow. So, what's to be done? Why, to be sure, we must do what others do. In the North, when they want hands, they get shoals of those Irish fellows. Why may not we import our laborers as fast as we want them? What's the difference between buying a nigger in Africa, just to save him from being burnt or buried alive, or starved to death, and buying one from a happy home in Virginia? No difference at all. So we'll stand to our right, and go to Africa as we need. The whole earth will then be at our bidding. The stupid Old World can do nothing with India or Algiers, for they'll never know the right way to go to work. They must all come to us." Thus far we have ventured to give in our own words the reverie of Alnaschar. But at this point he starts on his legs, and, "rapt into future times, the bard begins" a strain which defies abridgment:

"Let such be the programme for the South to work out in future, and, if wisely and boldly pursued, we may feel assured of her destiny in all its fullness. Her cornucopia will never fail. Her might will never pass like the glory of Babylon. She will not sit forsaken amid the ruins of her magnificence, with none so poor to do her reverence. Defended on both flanks, fortified at every point of attack, the institution of Slavery diffused as a vital element over all her territory, she will be politically invincible; she may sit under her own fig-tree with none to make her afraid; and, the production of cotton keeping pace with the demand, the sceptre will not pass from the Cotton King while there is a Southern soil to be tilled, its labor to till it, and intelligence to direct the labor."

Not so fast, gentle Southerner. You've almost kicked over the institution itself with your last flourish. The elements of your calculation are the property of the whole world, and it will be very hard indeed if the whole world allows you a monopoly of cotton. You've got the soil, and we don't deny you the intelligence. You have made your niggers do their work, and you are entitled to all the praise of successful enterprise and courage. Thus far we all of us look rather small by your side. In sober truth, the American slave-owner is one of the few consistent personages left on the earth, and should have a foremost niche in the next "Essays on Decision of Character." There is no subterfuge, no "sentimental humbuggery," as it is called in the New-Orleans *Delta*, about him. He does what he likes with his own; he avows his principles, acts up to them, and now openly prophecies a Millenium in which the cotton plant shall be the tree of life, and the ministering angels shall be of the family of Ham. On the contrary, the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, the Northern States and England, are all playing the hypocrite. We all live by the cotton tree. It is the British heart of oak. Many a baronial hall, many a church, many a guild, cities, navies and other noble works, have been made from cotton wool, and from the sweat of the African who watered it and plucked the flossy pod, and cleaned it, and packed it in bales. Millions of our countrymen would never have seen the light but for this exotic production and for its cultivators. A failure of the crop is to a large part of our people a virtual famine. Should the cultivation of the plant find its limits—that is, should it not increase in equal proportion to the multiplication of the human race and its growing wants, we shall find ourselves more hidebound on our means of life than we are by the narrowness of these isles. We know all this. We know that the thread of our national destiny is cotton. We know that for all mercantile purposes England is one of the States; and that, in effect, we are partners with the Southern planter; we hold a bill of sale over his goods and chattels, his live and dead stock, and take a lion's share in the profits of Slavery. Yet, as a nation, we are stanch Abolitionists, we *fête* Mrs. Stowe, cry over her books, and pray for an Anti-Slavery President. We thank God that no slave can exist on British soil, and only the other day some of our soberest statesmen were denouncing and prohibiting slave-grown sugar. But all this time we are clothing not only ourselves, but all the world besides, with the very cotton picked and cleaned by Uncle Tom and his fellow-sufferers. It is our trade. It is the great staple of British industry. We are Mr. Legree's agents for the manufacture and sale of his cotton crop. Should anything happen to Mr. Legree, and should he be so unfortunate as not to keep up his black stock, we shall all be ruined, and shall have to take our place in the second rank of nations.

This will be thought mere croaking. We are all so accustomed to the ideas of national growth and commercial progress that we take for granted that we shall go on as we have done. Whatever we want, there will be enough of it. Thus it would seem the American Alnaschar was not at all out of the way in his anticipations, for there is no present probability of a cotton supply equal to the wants of our trade, except by some such process as he imagines. To produce more there must be more land brought into the cultivation, and more hands to till it. But more hands cannot be procured, except by a revival of the slave-trade in some form or other. Something, indeed, is done already, by letting other countries supply us with slave-grown sugar, while America gives more attention to slave-grown cotton. But we cannot have more American cotton without more American Slavery. What are we to do, then, with our philanthropy? Some people will advise us, under the circumstances, to get rid of it altogether; others to keep it for home use. *We are of opinion that it may take another form.* Instead of always giving the American slave-owner our money and our morality so mixed that he despises the one and hates the other, why cannot we make greater efforts than we have done heretofore to extend the cultivation of free-grown cotton? India, of course, must and will give us more cotton now that the railways are at last forcing their way into the heart of her dense population. Africa, according to Dr. Livingston, is full of peoples and countries suited in all respects to the cultivation of cotton. Everything is ready but that enterprise, and skill, and money, which we only can supply. Why are not these forthcoming? We hear on all sides of capitalists who want employment for their money, adventurous minds who want objects worthy of their genius, philanthropists who want to spend life and money for the good of their species. The complaint is that in this old, used-up earth, there are no new fields of enterprise, no avenues of promotion, not even any good to be done. The religion of the age is continually urging people to some high, dreamy martyrdom. These are grand aspirations. Pity 'tis they should all evaporate in talk, in reading novels, or attending religious meetings. Let British philanthropy, science, and capital put their heads together, as they have often done before, and seek a common object in the extension of the cotton cultivation without the aid of Slavery. It is a work for missionaries and millionaires. It has just that combination of physical and spiritual objects that is most consistent with the general order of this world. We shall be able to know the good we are doing by the good we receive, and the annual delivery of so many hundred thousand bales of cotton on our wharfs will constitute a more trustworthy report than 500 pages of twaddling correspondence.

France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on Sunday evening, says: "I am informed that in the interview which took place between Baron de Hubner and Count Walewski, on the morrow of the publication in the *Moniteur* of the article on the union of the Principalities, the Austrian Minister was acquainted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the said article was not to be considered in the light of an official declaration of the views of France, though certainly the opinions of the French Government were in favor of a union of the Danubian provinces on certain conditions and dynastical considerations. The voluminous correspondence left by the Princess Lieven, which was found in perfect order, and classified in a most methodical manner, has been claimed by the Russian embassy. It is, however, doubtful whether this claim will be recognised, and everything depends on the will of the executors. This correspondence cannot fail to be both interesting and instructive, and would be valuable to many European Cabinets besides that of St. Petersburg."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Sunday evening, says:—It is reported that the Emperor of Russia will be in Paris in the month of April. The Emperor has ordered twenty-five magnificent opera glasses (some of them to be ornamented with 2,000f. worth of diamonds,) which he intends to offer as a present to the Grand Duke Constantine when he arrives. I do not know whether the grand duke is short-sighted. The *Presse* and *Estafette* both contradict the statement of the "*Revue Britannique*," that Ledru-Rollin had left London for the United States. The great democratic tribune continues to inhabit the lodging where he has long lived in London."

The Secret Treaty Between France and Austria.

So we learn that it was not by a secret "treaty" that France guaranteed to Austria her Italian possessions, but by some other kind of document. Therefore Mr. Disraeli was wrong when he said so, and Lord Palmerston was right when he flatly denied the existence of any such treaty. But, then, there is a note, and the pity is that Mr. Disraeli made use of the wrong word. No matter, the truth is clear, and the argument is all the same, namely: that nothing could have been more deceitful than for Her Majesty's Government to give it out that they were about to support the cause of liberty in Italy, when all the while they were acting under the knowledge that France, our ally in the Neapolitan intervention, had

[illegible] ... However, we are glad to say that the House of Commons is likely to have the opportunity of hearing this question [illegible] when Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston [illegible] up. If we are not very much misinformed, the question will be speedily raised in the House, and we do not doubt that Mr. Disraeli will be himself the instrument of doing so. We have already declared that either he or the Premier would have to humble himself before the truth, and the public will look with interest to the result of the forthcoming interpellations.

Spain.

Madrid, Feb. 7.—The Conservatives have triumphed in the Madrid municipal elections.

As General Bravo has fallen ill, this circumstance must delay his departure for England.

Turkey.

The French papers have published the following private telegraphic dispatch, dated Marseilles, Feb. 7: "The *Mongol* has arrived from Constantinople, with the mails of the 29th ult. A dispatch from Vienna has been addressed to the Ottoman Porte, announcing that Moldavia and Wallachia will be evacuated by the Austrian troops before the 30th March. The Turkish troops cannot recross the Danube before the departure of the Austrians. The union of the Principalities gains ground; it will be approved by the majority of the Moldo-Wallachian divans. The Ottoman Porte at present confines itself to the rejection of the nomination of a foreign prince to govern the united provinces. The Porte is about to take possession of the delta formed by the mouths of the Danube. The Porte, considering as illegal the sentence of exile pronounced by the Hospodars, permits the exiled to return to the Moldo-Wallachian Territory, their country. The brother of the Khan of Khiva has offered his alliance to the Shah of Persia. Great embankments are projected on the Euphrates. The plan has been sent to London. The Arabs are troublesome in that country."

Corea.—A Paris paper, the *Pays*, announces that, while the Chinese Government shows itself so unfriendly to foreigners, the King of Corea has voluntarily opened the ports on his coast to the ships of all nations. The kingdom of Corea, which lies between Mantchouria, Japan, and the Straits of Corea, contains many fertile districts, and produces many articles suited for export to Europe. The King of Corea acknowledges the suzeraindy of the court of Pekin, but he is completely independent as to the government of his kingdom.

The East.

Constantinople dispatches, *via* Marseilles, are to the 29th ult.

The *Presse d'Orient*, in its number of the 29th, contains a refutation of the statement of the submission of Persia. The brother of the Khan of Khiva had offered his assistance to Persia.

Great works of embankment have been projected for the Euphrates. The Arabs were rendering the country about the Euphrates extremely insecure.

The Porte was about formally to take possession of the Delta of the Danube.

It was known at Constantinople on the 29th, that the Moldo-Wallachian Divans would propose the union of the two Principalities into one, by a considerable majority. It was expected that the Porte would altogether relinquish its resistance to the scheme, and content itself with stipulating that no foreign Prince should become the sovereign of the new State.

The Porte had declared all orders of expulsion issued by the Hospodars illegal, and had thus re-opened the Principalities to political exiles.

The Austrian Government had officially notified to the Porte, that the evacuation of the Principalities would be completed on the 24th of March. Turkish troops were to enter them afterwards.

INTERESTING FROM ECUADOR.

News from the Iowa Exploring Expedition.

Quito, Ecuador, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some intelligence of our progress and success in this Andean world, may, perhaps, be acceptable to you, and interesting not only to the scientific but also to the general reader.

After a wearisome journey of ten days from Guayaquil—the Ecuadorean port—across the Andes, we arrived at the Capital of this Republic, all well.

Quito is situated in a pleasant-looking valley, but being subject to the discharge of ashes from the surrounding volcanoes, the trees and foliage are in a great measure deprived of their freshness and beauty. The population of Quito is variously estimated at from sixty to a hundred thousand, and is composed of mixed races, from the pure Castilian to the native Inca.

On our arrival at Quito we were met by Hon. Philo White, resident United States Minister, from whom we received a cordial welcome. Having made known the object of our mission, we were at once introduced to the Executive of State, and to all the officers of the Department, to the British Minister, Hon. E. C. Cope, and to the French legation.

His Excellency Gen. Robles, President de la Republica del Ecuador, welcomed us to the country over which he has the honor to preside. Our Minister, having stated in an official communication to the Government that the object and aim of our Iowa enterprise, under the expense of Hon. A. J. Stevens, of Fort Des Moines, were to investigate the unexplored regions of the Napo country within the territorial limits of Ecuador, the President immediately ordered that the requirements for our expedition should be furnished at the expense of the public treasury.

We are now on the eve of departure for the head waters of the Amazon, under an escort of several scientific gentlemen in the Government employ, and eighteen trusty Indians.

The altitude of the mountains over which we shall be obliged to cross precludes the use of the mule or *llama*, and each man will be partly obliged to bear his own *burden*. The region of the Napo being inhabited by cannibal *Indians* and the *ferocious* tiger, we require a pretty strong force for our protection.

Is it not remarkable that this vast region is still unexplored; its products still unknown to science and to commerce? Is it not still more remarkable that the enlightened Government of Ecuador, with an insolvent treasury, should consent to remain in utter ignorance of the vast resources of its own Territory and all within its reach?

Prof. Jameson, the talented contributor to *Gould's Monographs*, is with us, and his knowledge of Botany will render this department complete.

Under these favorable circumstances we take our departure from civilized life. W. E. MOORE.

The News from Australia.

We have dates from Melbourne to the 21st, and from Sydney to the 16th November.

The accounts from the Bendigo and Ballarat gold-washings, and indeed from almost every section, are favorable. The quartz operations are also profitable. The quartz-crushing machine at Catharine Reef is reported to have produced as high as 90 ounces to the ton. At Parrengower 7½ ounces to the ton have been produced. With more powerful machinery the amount can be largely increased. Gold-dust at Melbourne commanded 76s. 3d. to 78s. At Geelong 77s. to 78s. 3d. Total gold shipments in 1856, £10,457,540. A good deal of damage has been done to the shipping at Sydney and Newcastle by heavy storms. The project of connecting Adelaide with the Murray River has not been abandoned. The work is estimated to cost £1,200,000.

The opening of "the first fully developed Parliament of Victoria" was to be made the occasion of a general holiday, on the 22d November. The Australians were much tickled at a rumor that they were to be governed by a Viceroy, in the person of one of the sons of the Queen, and that distinctions were to be conferred upon eminent colonists.

Haxall flour was worth £30 ⅌ ton at Melbourne; domestic and common brands from £21 to £24.

The Brick Church Property.

From the Evening Post.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857.

The great Brick Church case is decided. This morning copies of two opinions declared by Attorney-General Cushing, adverse to the selection of that Church as a site for the New-York Post-Office, were mailed to Mr. O'Conor, who had declared the confirmation of the title "a mere formality." The rule of the law is perfect title, and the danger of involving the United States in innumerable lawsuits which may be set up, constitutes the main objection to the title, while it is not denied that such an objection might not operate to the damage of the property in a sale between individuals.

The Brick Church site had been selected by the President, whose judgment is thus reversed, but the Attorney-General's opinion in this case is completely in accordance with the disposition which he made a short time since with a Baltimore Post-Office site selected by Secretary Guthrie. That was also a brick Presbyterian church, and was also rejected on the question of title. Whatever may be thought of the soundness of Mr. Cushing's opinion by the various conflicting parties affected by it, none will deny that he has given to its preparation a long and laborious consideration.

The Society of Shakers who settled in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1806, still remain there, and, as they are everywhere else, they show themselves industrious and unobtrusive. They began with a farm of one hundred acres, and now have about five thousand, worth from $50 to $100 per acre. The community is divided into five "families," comprising between three and four hundred members.

The rafting on the Susquehanna has commenced, and the lumber business will soon be very active.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Extraordinary [illegible]—A Woman Shot in a House of Assignation by an Unknown Man—Her Recovery Doubtful.

A most extraordinary affair, and one that will most probably result in murder, occurred on Tuesday night at the house No. 48 Elizabeth-street, which is kept for purposes of assignation by a woman named Catharine Marshall. On the night mentioned, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, a man came to the house in question with a woman named Emma Green, applied for a room and was shown a front one on the second floor by Hannah Allen, the servant. He examined the lock of this room carefully, and finding it insecure, hallooed for the servant to come back and give him a room that had a good lock on its door. Another room was accordingly given him, into which he entered with the woman Green, and locked the door. In a moment afterwards the inmates below stairs were alarmed by a pistol report and cry of "murder" proceeding from above. On hastening into the entry to ascertain the cause they met the woman Green running down stairs, exclaiming "I am shot—I am shot!" She was followed by the man with whom she entered, who attempted to escape out the front door, but was pushed by the servant girl Hannah into the sitting-room.

The woman Emma Green appeared to be in great pain, and on examining her it was found that a pistol-ball had been fired through her stomach. The unknown man took Emma by the hand in the sitting-room and said he was sorry at what he had done, and then Emma went on her knees and said she forgave him. The man then said to Hannah Allen, send for Pat Mathews, whom she would find at a certain number in the Bowery. "Tell him to come," he added, "or else I'll be hanged." He then rose to leave, and the women, attempting to stop his egress, he pointed a pistol at them, saying, "If you don't keep quiet I'll shoot you, too." He then cautiously opened the front door, looked about a moment, and left. When he had retired, a policeman was sent for; and the wounded woman was conveyed to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

She was yesterday very low, and in the afternoon Coroner Perry took her *ante-mortem* statements. She said her name was Emma Green; that she lived at No. 71 Division-street; was married; that her husband was at sea, and that she has not seen him since July last. She further acknowledged that since her husband's absence she lived with a man named Thomas Lilly, until two weeks ago, when Lilly died. Since then she "took up" with a man whom she only knew as "Thomas." This man Thomas gave her money once or twice to help pay her rent. Early Tuesday evening she left her house to meet Thomas around some of the corners, and while walking up and down, a strange man, who had been walking after her, came up to her, and asked whether he had not seen her before. She said she believed not. He replied, "I did, at the Crystal Palace," to which she replied, "I was never at the Crystal Palace." He then took her arm and said, "Come with me, I'll be your friend," shoving, at the same time, a $5 bill in her hand. She went with him to No. 48 Elizabeth-street, where, after locking the door of the room into which he took her, he compelled her to return him the $5 bill which he had given her. He then went to his overcoat, which was lying on a chair in a corner of the room, and taking from it a pistol, said: "This is a six-barreled revolver; now I am going to be revenged;" and as he spoke, he discharged one of the barrels, the bullet, as already mentioned, taking effect in the abdomen.

The ruffian was unknown to the inmates of the house of assignation, who describe him as about five feet six inches high, broad-shouldered, dark complexioned, dark brown hair, and pale face, without beard. He wore a Kossuth hat, and had on a brown-colored frock under coat, and a rough, brown-colored, shaggy overcoat. His overcoat and a pistol he left behind him, and they are now in the hands of the Police, who, up to a late hour last night, had not arrested the guilty party.

During the day, a young man named Thomas Kerrigan was taken into custody on suspicion, but he was soon afterwards released.

From "The Woman's Prison Association and Home" to the Disciples of Christ and Friends of Humanity.

This Society has been in existence for twelve years. At first as a department of the "Men's Prison Association," and for the last three years it has had a separate organization and designation—"The Women's Prison Association and Home"—"The Home" being its chief feature. This Home is an asylum for female prisoners after they have finished the term of prison-service to which they are sentenced by our Municipal Courts. They are an outlawed class of people, without character, hope, expectation or *prospect* in the world; for the most part without friends, without relatives, without home, or the means of obtaining a home. They are emphatically *alone* in the wide world, and if not rescued by the hand of charity, they sink away into garrets and cellars, dens and holes, surrounded by ever-thickening temptations, and sinking into ever-deepening degradation. But these outcasts, orphans of humanity, are God's creatures. They were fashioned in the womb as ye were. They have the same organs, senses, dimensions, souls to be saved, bodies to be comforted. But while ye are set in families, in happy homes with smiling children, and banded brothers and sisters, lured to virtue by its ever-present reward, can you, should you forget the lost whom the compassionate Jesus came to seek?—the sick and in prison whom He had bidden you to visit and succor with your charities?

This is the professed work of the Women's Prison Association; this is *your* Heaven-appointed mission *as well as ours*. We perform it in *person*—you by giving us the means of effective charity. We now solemnly devolve upon you the fearful responsibility of the failure of this mission, if it fail.

We have struggled on for twelve years with inadequate aid. We have, with all the resolution, hope and patience we could muster, persevered without popular favor, with a house unfitted for our objects—a hindrance every way, from its inconvenience, inadequacy and unfitness—with small means. And even under these disadvantages we have taken these poor women at their discharge, sheltered them, given them employment, under the superintendance of competent matrons, and obtained for them teaching in the rudiments of education, and strict moral and religious instruction. During these years the number under our protection has averaged twenty-five, enough to save these poor outcasts from despair, but scarcely enough to save our City from the reproach of having no hospital for these most wretched patients of the great Physician. About half of this number have been sent to respectable places after a term of trial and preparation with us. A large proportion of these have been temporarily saved and restored to decent and hopeful life.

Now, our fellow-citizens, we appeal to you to build a house—not for us, we repeat, it is as much your work as ours—to found it on the rock of duty, of religious sympathy, and it will stand. We ask all whom it may concern—and it concerns you all—to contribute something either to the building of a house or the support of its inmates. We do not say *give* it to us—we are only your fellow-workers—but give it into that treasury where it will be passed to your credit, and remain forever beyond the reach of accident or fraud.

We pledge ourselves to the faithful and economical use of any moneys intrusted to us; and we entreat you, if you dare not to put an end to our work by a cold and silent refusal, to help us by affixing your names to our subscription paper against a large or small sum, as your consciences shall dictate and your means allow.

Miss C. M. SEDGWICK, *First Directress.*
Mrs. T. C. DOREMUS, *Second Directress.*
Mrs. A. J. H. Fitch, *Treasurer.*
Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, *Cor. Sec'y.*
Miss A. Curtis, *Rec. Sec'y.*
Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, Mrs. J. G. Holbrooke, Mrs. Randolph Stone, *Ex. Committee.*

Bullets and Divine Service.

People are still on their guard against the garroters, it would seem, and the wherewithal to defend themselves is generally to be found about the persons of timid gentlemen who have occasion to be in the street after nightfall.

Since the affair at the Academy of Music, when the pistol went off in the midst of a grand scene, we have heard of but one instance in which an individual carrying fire-arms has permitted a whole audience to become aware of the fact through his own carelessness. On Sunday evening last, a gentleman entered one of our fashionable churches, and walking up the middle aisle entered a pew near the centre of the church a short time after divine service had commenced. In spite of the severity of church discipline, boarding school misses and young ladies in their teens occupying pews in the immediate neighborhood could not restrain their wandering glances, which settled with admiration on the countenance of the stranger. An air of self-satisfaction stole over his face as he perceived the attention which he was exciting. He slowly removed his overcoat, and carelessly [threw] it over the back of the [pew], and [illegible] down his head [illegible] ... [illegible] ... until eight bullets were seen speeding in different directions, chasing each other over the marble pavement of the central aisle. Everybody's eyes were turned in the direction from which the sound proceeded. From the pocket of the stranger's overcoat the bullets were falling, and a box of caps finally followed, opened and scattered its contents over the floor. The owner of the coat, although evidently much mortified, bravely stood it out until the benediction was commenced, and then, seizing the offending article of wearing apparel in one hand and his hat in the other, he glided with as little noise as possible from the Church.

The Trinity Church Question.

In accordance with a circular invitation, signed by Messrs. Luther Bradish, Stewart Brown, S. Cambreling, F. S. Winston and R. B. Minturn, a number of the clergy and laity of the Church assembled on Tuesday evening in the small chapel of the University, to consider the position of the Trinity Church Property question, and to consider what course the churchmen of New-York should take under the present circumstances.

Hon. Luther Bradish took the chair, and Messrs. Stewart Brown, Horace Webster, Henry Grant, Stephen Cambreling, Peter Lorillard and J. D. Wolfe, were appointed Vice-Presidents. Messrs. George N. Titus and Mingo D. Benjamin acted as Secretaries.

The President explained the position of the question as it now stands before the Senate Committee. One of the laymen present called attention to the Provisional Bishop's circular letter, condemning any interference with the affairs of Trinity Corporation—and offered a resolution pronouncing the publication of that circular an exceedingly injudicious, ill-timed and uncalled-for interference in a matter now before the Legislature of the State. The resolution gave rise to considerable debate—Rev. Drs. Tyng, Taylor, Anthon, Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Judge Jay and others, taking part—Dr. Tyng expressing his disapprobation of the circular letter in very forcible terms, which were agreed to by several others in the meeting. After considerable conversation, however, it was decided that the resolution should lie on the table, on the ground that but one opinion prevailed, or could prevail, on the subject throughout the Church at large. Liberal and unprejudiced churchmen in the City were unanimous, it was said, in considering the circular extremely ill-advised. It had evidently been issued just at the present juncture to prevent the assembling of the meeting, and forestall any action of the clergy and laity as a body against Trinity Corporation. The meeting itself, its numbers, and the position of the persons who had thought it their duty to be present, gave sufficient answer to the Bishop's letter, and furnish a conclusive evidence of the weight attached to the Bishop's opinion.

A memorial to the Legislature of the State was presented for the adoption of the meeting. The document set forth the circumstances attending the original grant to Trinity Corporation, contending that all Episcopalians in New-York were entitled by the charter and subsequent acts, including that of 1788, to equal participation in the grant made to Trinity Church, but that, by an act passed Jan. 25, 1814, they were deprived of these originally-vested and long enjoyed rights, which were by that act confined to members of Trinity Church and its chapels. The memorial prayed that the Legislature should either wholly repeal the act of 1814, or so modify it as to restore the great body of Episcopalians in New-York to their rights and privileges as corporators and beneficiaries, under original grants, confirmed by the Constitution and laws of this State, and of which they have been so unjustly and wrongfully deprived by the act of 1814.

Some debate succeeding, Judge Jay suggested that, instead of adopting this memorial, a committee should be appointed to draw up a report on the matter, and when ready, call another and more general meeting. The President explained that whatever was done must be done at once, as the Senate Committee to whom the report was referred back, were nearly ready to make their new report. It had been asked what would be the law in case the act of 1814 were repealed; Mr. Bradish thought that the statute of 1784, the first one passed after the Revolution, would be in force. The third section of this law provides that all persons in the City of New-York, professing to be members of the Episcopal Church, who own or occupy a pew or seat, and pay for the support of the Church in the City, or who partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper once a year, shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, &c., conferred by the charter of 1697, and the act of 1704, upon members of the Church of England. If the act of 1814 was repealed, this would be the law. It was proposed that all male members of the Church in the City of New-York, who hold pews or seats, or pay for the support of the Church, should vote at every election for vestry and church wardens of Trinity Church.

The President having made these explanations, Mr. Fred. S. Winston hoped that, as time was precious, instead of a new meeting, an Executive Committee should be appointed, and the preparing of a memorial and the conduct of the matter before the legislature left to their discretion. Rev. Dr. Taylor was in favor of this proposition, and suggested that the gentlemen who signed the call for the present meeting be the committee to represent the wishes of the assembly, and urge their views before the legislature in regard to the repeal of the act of 1814. The suggestion being made in the form of a motion, was seconded by Rev. Dr. Tyng.

The President then stated that there were two propositions before the meeting: the one to appoint a committee to draw up a report to call a future meeting, and the other to appoint the gentlemen who signed the call for the present meeting as an Executive Committee, with power. Rev. Mr. Montgomery withdrew the first proposition, which he had moved on Judge Jay's suggestion, and the second was unanimously adopted. The Executive Committee now stands as follows, four gentlemen having been added by special motion:

Luther Bradish,	Stewart Brown,
S. Cambreling,	F. S. Winston,
R. B. Minturn,	Judge Wendell,
Judge Jay,	Jas. E. Cooley,
J. D. Wolfe.	

This Executive Committee was afterwards empowered to appoint a committee of twenty, to decide upon a memorial to be presented to the *Legislature*, and the assembly adjourned. We understand that the proceedings of the meeting were conducted in a very quiet, but determined spirit, and that but one sentiment appeared to animate all present.—*Eve. Post.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday, Feb. 26.

Superior Court—Nos. 613, 298, 569, 824, 679, 866, 861, 863, 864, 865, 867, 869, 870, 871, 873, 874, 806, 820, 766, 884, 418, 472, 508, 893, 758, 245, 461, 587, 826, 814, 757.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 694, 695, 694½, 655, 659, 825, 828, 697, 794, 164, 801, 150, 284½, 947, 250, 254, 825, 645, 693.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—Feb. 25.

Before Commissioner White.

THE CHARGE OF SETTING BULL-DOGS ON A SAILOR.

The examination upon the second charge brought against Capt. Garrick, of the *Ellen Austin*, of violently beating and setting bull-dogs upon a sailor named Thomas Campbell, was entered upon to-day. Several witnesses were examined, but their statements contradicted the evidence of the complainant. The Commissioner ordered the complaint to be dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt, and Davies.

THE LEMON SLAVE CASE—POSTPONEMENT OF THE APPEAL.

The People ex rel. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte vs. Jonathan Lemon.—This case, commonly known as the Lemon Slave case, was set down for the hearing of the appeal yesterday. The cause was called, and, as no appearance was made for the defendant, his default was taken. Subsequently, however, Charles O'Conor, Esq., appeared and stated that he had been retained by the Attorney-General of Virginia, (Mr. Bocock,) on behalf of Gov. Wise; that he had received no notice of hearing, and consequently moved to open the default, which was granted. Mr. O'Conor remarked that Mr. Bocock and Hon. Andrew Stevenson both expected to be present and participate in the argument, but they had not yet arrived. He therefore moved to have the case further postponed, for this cause, and also that the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, which might be expected soon, would have great influence in the case, even if it did not control the judgment of this Court.

Joseph Blunt, Esq., appeared for the people. He opposed the motion for postponement, and stated that his instructions compelled him to urge an immediate hearing. He thought that the questions in the Dred Scott case were not so similar to those in the present suit as to warrant any delay. His Honor the Chief-Justice thought it doubtful whether it would be possible to finish the case this term, and suggested that it lie over until the May term, but it was finally agreed to have it set down for this (Thursday) morning. Mr. O'Conor remarked that he should be unable to attend personally, on account of his engagement on the Parish Will case, but some one would be present on behalf of his client.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Daly.

THE CHURCHMAN AND CHURCH JOURNAL CONTROVERSY.

Hecker vs. Hopkins.—This suit, after seven days of close attention on the part of the Court and Jury, and after the examination of a great number of clergymen, vestrymen, laymen, and women, has at last found an end. The judge charged the jury yesterday, and they, after an absence of ten minutes, brought in a verdict for plaintiff for six cents damages.

The steamship *America*, which was built here by Wm. H. Webb, last Summer, and concerning which there arose some misunderstanding at a South American port, a British Admiral being determined to seize her as a Russian vessel, has entered the Amoor River in Siberia, and was there sold to the Russian Government.

[illegible] MARINE [illegible]

Extract of a letter [illegible] ...

"The brig *Black Hawk*, of New-York, [illegible] from [illegible], laden with guano, in distress, having carried away a great part of her sails, rigging, &c., also her mizzen-mast, main and fore topmasts, and some other spars, with her rudder."

The schooner *Stark*, of [illegible], Hathaway, from Norfolk for Norwich, previously reported ashore on Sandy Hook, was got off on Tuesday evening, and arrived in the City.

BARK EASTERN BELLE GONE TO PIECES.

Long Branch, Sunday, Feb. 22.—The storm of the 21st has swept the house, poop-deck and cabin of the bark *Eastern Belle*. She lays about midway between the bar and shore, with a rank heel to the [illegible]. Fifty-six packages of wine washed ashore [illegible], which were saved in a damaged condition. We cannot tell whether there is any more cargo in her, as we cannot board her only at high water, on account of the heavy sea running, and then she is nearly all under water.

DISASTERS AT ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, Tuesday, Feb. [illegible].—[illegible] the bark *Isabella*, Capt. Burns, of and from Salem, bound to the Coast of Africa, arrived with loss of spars, sails, &c., in gale of 5th inst.; one man was lost overboard. On 20th, bark [illegible], bound from New Orleans to Baltimore, put in same day. Ship *Queen of* [illegible], bound from New-York to St. Juan Del Sur, put in [illegible] dismasted and leaking. This day, bark [illegible], of New-York, bound to New-Orleans, put in leaking, with loss spars, &c.

COLLISIONS.

Arrived at Boston 24th, bark *Richmond*, [illegible], York River, Va., for Boston. On night of 19th inst., Block Island W. 10 miles, was in contact with brig *Henrico*, Fiske, from Para, 27th ult., for Salem, and lost jibboom, foreyard, [illegible], bulwarks, and bulwarks stove on the larboard side. Damage to the *Henrico* unknown. Mr. R. P. [illegible], of Salem, a passenger on the *Henrico*, got on board of the *Richmond* at the time of the collision, and came to this port. Reports the *Henrico* to have been [illegible] amidships.

Also arrived, bark *Ford*, ——, New-York, for Portland; brigs *Albert Adams*, Mayo, Wilmington, N. C., for Boston; *Henrico*, Fiske, Para 29th ult., [illegible] for Salem; was in contact with bark *Richmond*, as reported above, and lost main rail, head, larboard quarter rail, and 2 stanchions, and had wheel broken, bulwarks stove, and main rigging badly chafed. Left at Para, brig *Adelphi*, Brown, waiting; schooner *Harriet Halleck*, Higgins, do.

SAILORS' WAGES.

Shields, Tuesday, February 3.—A meeting of Tyne shipowners, called by circular, has been held to-day, in the Golden Lion Hotel, South Shields, Mr. Wawn in the chair, to take into consideration the present depressed state of the coal trade, and with a view to a reduction of sailors' wages. After a free discussion resolutions were adopted that wages in the coal trade should be £4 a voyage to London and ports in Holland, except Amsterdam; to Havre and Amsterdam, to the ports between Beachy Head and the Isle of Wight, and to Hamburg, a voyage and a third. In the Baltic and North American trades, £3 10s. a month, and small stores; and in the Mediterranean and Black Sea trades £3 a month [illegible] ... [illegible] ... screw colliers are not paid by the voyage, but by the week—25s. and victuals.

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT TO A CAPTAIN.

A meeting of the Local Marine Board was held on Wednesday, at the Sailors' Home, when a gold medal, forwarded by the Emperor of the French, was presented to Captain Gossns of the bark *Robert Flack*. The Chair was occupied by Mr. [illegible] ... [illegible] ... The Emperor of the French rewarded alike those of his own nation or of any other who were distinguished in such acts. In this instance, Captain Gossns refused to accept any remuneration, from a feeling that in having done a noble action he had only discharged his duty. That added much to the grace of the gift which had been sent down for presentation to him. It only now remained for him, on behalf of the Board, to present the medal, with their best wishes that he might long live to wear it, as it was one of which he might well be proud. Among the many medals which the Board had been called upon to present, it was one of the most beautiful and elegant they had ever received. Accompanying the medal was an honorary diploma from the Marine Department of France. Captain Gossns, in acknowledging the compliment, said he was glad to find his conduct on that occasion had met with such unqualified approval, though, as regarded the service he had rendered, he should always feel it his duty to lend his aid on any similar occasion. Besides, if any praise was due to him, it should be equally shared in by his crew, who had most ably assisted him. It was not the first time he had been employed in rendering assistance on an occasion similar to the present, and at that time he belonged to a vessel called the [illegible]. Captain Gossns concluded by repeating his acknowledgments for the compliment paid to his service. The medal, which was richly chased in gold, bore on the obverse side a likeness of Napoleon III., and on the reverse the following inscription: [illegible] ... [illegible]

Outrages Upon Sailors.—The Belfast *Journal*, in remarking upon this subject, says:

"Almost any sitting of the United States Commissioners' Court, in the larger cities turns up such cases of maiming and killing, by belaying pins, [illegible], or knuckles, as makes the blood run cold in the veins. It may be replied that sailors are worse than *formerly*, but this is no sufficient answer. In the army, the navy, or even in the public prisons there is allowed no such pounding upon such slight pretexts. Except to crush actual mutiny, no such violence should be allowed. Yet they are every day, [illegible], committed, almost in wantonness, and where there is no mutinous conduct or any pretence of a refusal to do duty. And we think these outrages an evidence of incompetency of officers as of sailors. At any rate, *they have become a burning disgrace to our commercial marine*."

Whaling in California.—Bark *Frances* [illegible], 308 tons, recently a packet between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, is to be fitted for a sperm whale voyage from Honolulu, under the command of James M. Green. She will hail from New-London, and will be fitted by Messrs. C. A. Williams & Co.

Following is an extract from a letter from Captain Nichols, late of bark *Lizzie T. Nichols*, from New-York, dated Corunna, Jan. 16: "We had a very short but disagreeable passage of [illegible] days, blowing a living gale of wind the whole time until we came to the entrance of this harbor; it then came on a perfect hurricane, which compelled us to enter the outer harbor without a pilot; let go both anchors at 5 P. M. Soon after the gale abated, and a pilot came off, who informed me I was perfectly safe there; soon after the pilot went on shore the gale freshened [illegible]. I gave her all the chain we had, and kept [illegible] on deck, in order to send down [illegible] spars to make her ride as easy as [illegible], and, as the men were going aloft, [illegible] chain parted. *I immediately* cut away the [illegible] and would have cut away the other two, but [illegible] was then in the breakers. I saw that the [illegible] of saving our lives, was by letting the [illegible] in the vessel; we were then obliged to [illegible] the rigging, and lash ourselves to the masthead, the sea breaking within a few feet of our top[illegible]. The sufferings of myself and crew on that dreadful night were very severe. We saved nothing but what we stood in, some being without hats and coats, [illegible] boots or shoes, and when we landed were obliged to go five miles before we could obtain anything [illegible]. The vessel has gone to pieces."

St. Clair Flats.—Gen. Cass writes to the Detroit *Free Press*, that the Secretary of War has considered the matter of opening a channel through the St. Clair Flats, and the proper notices inviting proposals will be immediately published. The sum [illegible] on the purpose is $40,000 instead of [illegible], the balance of the appropriation, $[illegible], being reserved to meet contingent expenses.

FOR EUROPE.

RAILROADS.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1867.

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] for ONE SHILLING a week. Single [illegible]. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a [illegible].

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible]. One edition will [illegible] and the other at [illegible] o'clock P. M. [illegible] the same rates as the DAILY TIMES. [illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

[illegible] TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible]. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

[illegible] TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible] single copies.

[illegible] invariably cash in advance.

[illegible] Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The U. S. Senate yesterday, after considerable [illegible], agreed to the House amendments to the Submarine Telegraph bill, and it now only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The bill to enable the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government came up as the special order, and after the amendment restricting suffrage to citizens of the United States had been stricken out, the bill passed in the form in which it came from the House. It was agreed that the Tariff bill should be taken up in order, so that it would not [illegible] the unfinished business at the end of the session. The credentials of Mr. BRODERICK were presented. In the House, the resolution of the Select Committee, for the expulsion of WM. [illegible] GILBERT was called up, and occupied the [illegible] day without any result. A long debate [illegible] as to the course which should be taken in reference to it, and Mr. GILBERT was allowed to read his defence. The House refused to re-[illegible] the report for the restoration of some [illegible] which had been stricken out. The matter will come up again to-day.

[illegible], Minister from Russia, and Señor [illegible], Minister from Spain, presented their credentials yesterday, and were received by the President with the usual courtesies.

Senator SUMNER arrived in Washington yesterday.

All the important business transacted in the Legislature yesterday will be found detailed in our Albany letter.

The American State Council finished its business yesterday, and adjourned *sine die*. The Binghamton Platform was confirmed, with additional [illegible], declaring that under every political [illegible], the question of Americanism shall [illegible] precedence, and that the American Party is [illegible] opposed to the extension of Slavery [illegible] territory from which it has been excluded by the Missouri Compromise, and opposing the use of the power of the General Government to extend the institution of Slavery. A resolution was adopted that the oaths, obligations and degrees of the Order be abolished, and that hereafter members be admitted by signing the platform and [illegible] on their honor to be true and faithful to the principles of the American Party. The next annual meeting will take place at Brooklyn.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived last evening from New-Orleans and Havana, which latter port she left on the 21st inst. The report of the decline in the sugar market in this City, taken out by the last steamer, had spread consternation among the speculators in that commodity.

We have received our files of the Mexican *Extraordinary* to the 14th inst., giving details of all the operations in Mexico up to that time. We find in them a notice of the treaty recently negotiated by Minister FORSYTH, denying what is termed the extravagant stories relative to the sales of immense tracts of territory to the United States.

The *Indian's* mails were received last night, but they contained nothing of importance not given in the telegraphic summary. The English papers are very barren of interesting news.

The steamship *Niagara* is now in her twelfth day out, and due at Halifax.

A letter from Quito states that the Iowa expedition for exploring the head waters of the Amazon in the Republic of Ecuador had reached that city and were favorably received by the President. The party were all in good health, and were on the eve of departure for the more immediate field of their labors.

[illegible] and TRIM, of Rochester, N. Y., who recently disposed of WM. BECK's drafts on the Corn Exchange Bank of this City to a large amount in Western cities, have been arrested—the former in New-Orleans, and the latter in Hickman, Ky. They are on their way to St. Louis.

The Democrats of Missouri have nominated R. M. STEWART for Governor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Gov. POLK to the United States Senate.

The steamer *Tennessee*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, sailed yesterday at 2 P. M., with 190 passengers for California, a few for Punta Arenas and Greytown, but none for Gen. WALKER. There were many spectators at the pier when she sailed, and they were all anxious to know why it was that there were no recruits. The reason will appear in the report of her sailing, in another part of this morning's TIMES. From the documents there, the inference might be drawn that it is not the intention of Messrs. MORGAN & SONS to convey any more men for the service of Gen. WALKER.

A full supply of beef cattle have arrived during the week past, notwithstanding the delays upon [illegible]. The total receipts in the city markets for seven days past are reported at 3,757, which is 300 more than the weekly average for 1856. The average wholesale prices declined at [illegible] yesterday about half a cent per pound net. Live mutton has also come in freely, the receipts of sheep and lambs for the week being about nine thousand. The selling prices fell off a little yesterday. Venison is just now plentiful and cheap. Those having large quantities on hand are hurrying up sales at moderate prices, fearing the continuance of the present [illegible] weather.

The Aldermanic Committee of Repairs and Supplies met yesterday to investigate Commissioner SMEAR's mode of conducting the business of his Department. Last year a Committee of the late Board had the same matter under consideration. The majority report of that Committee strongly reflected on Mr. SMEAR. Alderman MCCONKEY, [illegible] Chairman of the Committee of the present Board, presented a minority report at that time, and he took Mr. SMEAR's side, whom he considered all right. Both reports were then tabled, and under such circumstances it is doubtful whether much good will result from the present investigation.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, it was expected that the appeal in the "Lemmon Slave Case," as it is called, would be argued yesterday. The case was called, but after some motions to have it indefinitely postponed, it was set down for to-day. It will be remembered that the point maintained by the State of Virginia (the acting defendants) is, that an owner of slaves can take them with him in transit through this State, without losing his legal ownership to them.

The powder, balls, cartridges, &c., taking from the old filibustering bark *Amelia* were sold yesterday, at auction, at Ellis Island. The amount realized by the sale was $6,100 [illegible]. Our excellent [illegible] Consul pockets the proceeds.

The Gas Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, have under consideration a proposition of a Company of [illegible] to supply the city with gas at $2 50 per 1,000 feet, and $2 75 per 1,000 feet to the citizens. The present Company charge $3 for the gas used by the city and $3 50 for that used by the citizens. This will be a popular move.

A married woman named EMMA GEHRE was shot in the abdomen, in a house of assignation in Elizabeth-street, on Tuesday evening, by an unknown man, whom she accompanied to the place. The ruffian escaped. Mrs. GEHRE is at the City Hospital. There are no hopes of her recovery.

A boy of 17 years, named GEORGE JOHNSON, was shot dead last evening by the proprietor of the lager-bier cellar No. 290 Bowery, into which, with some companions, he attempted to force an entrance.

The Commissioners of Emigration did nothing at their yesterday meeting worth reporting.

The Brooklyn authorities are moving to permit the City Railroad Company to run cars on Sunday, as is done now on other days of the week.

City Legislation at Albany.

A Committee in the State Assembly is still considering the various bills that have been brought before that body for reforming our City Government. We hear from time to time that such and such men have had a "hearing,"—and a great show has been made of considering the arguments for and against the changes that have been proposed. But in almost every case the parties "heard" have been men interested, either as candidates for the offices to be created, or as partisans to be politically affected, in one way or another, by changes that may be made.

What the Committee needs is not *argument*, but *information*,—some knowledge of the practical working of particular provisions of the present charter,—the evils that really exist, the abuses that prevail, the corruption and imbecility that clog the Government and oppress the City. The Legislature and the country at large have very vague and indefinite notions upon this subject. They know that our City Government is substantially and practically a failure,—but precisely *how* or *why* they do not know. Of the details in the organization of our several Executive departments,—the manner of doing business and keeping accounts in each,—the checks and correctives that are provided, and are needed, to prevent corruption,—the relations of the Mayor to the Departments and the Common Council,—the powers of Committees,—the discipline, duties and numbers of the Police,—of all these and a thousand other details in the *modus operandi* of our complex City Government, neither the Committee nor the Legislature has any accurate and available knowledge whatever. And yet, without it how is it possible to amend the present Charter, or prepare a new one, so as to reform abuses and secure a better administration of City affairs?

Upon all these points the Committee should have sought information from the men best qualified to give it. Yet so far as we are aware, none of the men actually and directly connected with the City Government have been called before the Committee or examined in regard to any of these matters. The District-Attorney, Mr. HALL, has been before the Committee,—but as the advocate of a particular scheme, not to give information upon the details of his own department. The Mayor has sent up a plan of reform which he very peremptorily declares to be essential to the public good,—but he has not been asked to explain in detail the duties of his office, the points which need reform, and the general practical working of the Executive machine. A lobby from the Common Council has gone to Albany, but to urge their own interests rather than explain their own practical action. The Comptroller, whose office is the key to the financial operations of the City, has not been asked a syllable in regard to its organization or its powers. Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT, an able lawyer, and a sensible man, but who has never had the slightest practical acquaintance with the operations of the City Government, has drawn up a Charter and been "heard" in its support. Gov. DRAPER, Mr. GRINNELL, several newspaper reporters and other gentlemen of respectability and intelligence, have been asked for their "views" on the general subject of Charter Reform and a Police Commission;—but they have none of them any special knowledge of the details of the actual working of our municipal machinery, and of course could give the Committee no valuable information upon the subject.

Under these circumstances, we fear very little is being done at Albany for the actual relief of our City from the evils of its chronic misgovernment. It is at the best, and with all the light which can be had upon the subject, rather a perilous undertaking for members from the rural districts to prescribe forms and modes of governing a million of people, living under circumstances and conditions so very different from those with which they are themselves familiar; and it should never be attempted but with the greatest caution, and the most careful pursuit of knowledge in the quarters where it is most likely to be obtained. It is getting late in the session, we are aware; but we trust the Committee charged with this important duty may yet find it convenient to obtain, from practical men, the practical information which they will find absolutely indispensable to any proper discharge of the task they have undertaken.

A RE-RECOGNITION OF CONSUL BARCLAY.—We understand that a petition has been extensively signed by our merchants down town, and addressed to the President, requesting him to "re-recognize" Mr. BARCLAY, the Consul of H. B. M. for the port of New-York, whom he sent back to Her Majesty last year. The petition is based upon the fact that the difficulties which led to the Consul's dismissal have been adjusted and diplomatic intercourse with the Government of England has been resumed by the appointment of Lord NAPIER as Ambassador to Washington. But it strikes us that the President has no more power, or business, to interfere in this matter than he would have to recall Mr. CRAMPTON, or interfere in any of Lord PALMERSTON's plans. The President dismissed Consul BARCLAY on account of his official misconduct, and, in the act of dismissal, deprived him of the office. The President has no longer any more power over him than he has over any other British subject. The most he could do would be to request that Mr. BARCLAY might be reappointed, and to do this would be simply to confess that his dismissal was an error, which the President will hardly consent to do. It will be time enough for our Government to interfere when another Consul shall be appointed. If the British Government chooses to deprive itself of the advantages of a Consular Agent in New-York, we need give ourselves no uneasiness about it. Consuls are not sent here for the benefit of our citizens, but for the benefit of foreigners. If the British residents of New-York desire the restoration of Mr. BARCLAY, they should make their wishes known to Lord PALMERSTON and not to President PIERCE.

The Fate of the Treaty.

The Central American Treaty is to go over to the 5th of March. In adopting that course, the Senate, we do not question, is governed by the consideration that every moment of the present session will be required for measures demanding concurrent action with the lower House; and that subjects peculiar to itself, will admirably serve to swell the calander of the Extra Session, which must otherwise be limited to a few matter-of-course confirmations. There is much practical sense in this policy—and when the Senate comes to the consideration of the treaty, free from the distractions of ordinary legislation, we cannot doubt that its fate will be decided upon grounds which practical justice and good sense will approve. The action upon it will be the first significant act of the new Administration.

The latest and boldest phase of opposition to the work of Mr. DALLAS, is a denial to Great Britain of any right in the case. Precedents are worthless, or it might serve to reply that such demurrers are precluded by the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, where we expressly admitted the jurisdiction of England; to say nothing of the fact, that the present negotiations were proposed by ourselves merely as explanatory of that pact. There is, however, nothing in international law to forbid national self-stultification, inconsistency, and absurdity; and we are at liberty at any stage of our intercourse to set up incompatible arguments, and take refuge behind contradictory pleas. Objections to the British claim to intervention must be decided upon their merits. And what are the tests?

If magnitude of commercial interest in the States of Central America, the trade of those States is almost entirely engrossed by Great Britain, our own merchants having refrained or voluntarily withdrawn from competition. If magnitude of interest in the transit routes, the preponderance is vastly in favor of England. The future paths of the South American coast, the commerce to which we are only beginning to share, lie over the Isthmus. The South Sea Islands, mainly tributary to Europe, are to be reached by the same track. Australia, predicted by eminent historical seers as the future seat of British empire, is reached from London by a right line crossing the Isthmus. The whole trade of China, Japan, and the East Indies, are to be approached by the same avenue; and thus is Central America the master key of commerce and navigation. The interest in it is common to mankind; or if any Government have a right to control it, it is England, which still holds her place as the first commercial Power of the world. If comparative magnitude of territorial or industrial interests in the vicinity of the Isthmus is to decide the point, again we lose in the contest with Great Britain. In close proximity to Central America are her islands of the Windward Group, and Jamaica. Belize, a settlement of the utmost value to British industry, is actually upon the disputed soil; and has been held these hundred years by a title less only by form than absolute sovereignty. Add to this, that a British company, under the immediate auspices of Government, has undertaken the construction of the Honduras Railroad, an enterprise requiring immense capital, and every guarantee to its security; and we have an exhibit of direct material interest we shall be at a loss to counterbalance. We have no territory within hundreds of miles; and no other monetary interest in the Panama Railroad, which is not within the bounds of the States affected by the treaty. Upon every point, therefore, we are met by *à fortiori* reasoning to the advantage of Great Britain. We uniformly lose by it.

It is hardly worth while to notice objections to the separate convention made by Great Britain with Honduras, touching the Bay Islands. Having never claimed ownership in that minute archipelago; having, on the contrary, asserted it strongly for Honduras, and assailed the injustice of England in withholding it from her, we are at a loss to see upon what ground we are to denounce a convention by which England yields all right and authority in them finally. To complain that we are not a party to the transaction is the merest absurdity, as the Government of the United States had no more than a contingent and possible interest in the matter; had declined any share in the Interoceanic Railroad project, upon which those Islands have most important bearings; and the enterprise of the American people had sought other localities for interoceanic routes; that of Panama, more than six hundred miles distant, being the nearest. No pretence of injured dignity, or neglected right, could, indeed, be less tenable than any founded upon the Ruatan Treaty: the Convention was no circumvention; our Government must stand convicted of reasonless jealousy, or of the most unwarrantable presumption, should it seriously present such a cavil to the British Foreign Office.

POST-OFFICE SITE—THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.—After about sixty days' delay, CALEB CUSHING, the Attorney-General, has advised the Secretary of the Treasury that he cannot accept the title of the Brick Church property, which was purchased by the President under a law of Congress, as the site for a new City Post-Office. A copy of this report has been forwarded to the counsel of the owners of the property in question,—but it contains no statement of the legal points taken by the Attorney-General, nor any specification of the particulars in which the title is held to be defective. It intimates that although the title may be sufficient for the purposes of individual ownership, the Government, for its own security, requires something more.

Whatever may be the legal merits of Mr. CUSHING's opinion, his official position gives him the power of vetoing the purchase of this property by the Government. We presume, therefore, that the City Post-Office will be located elsewhere. The *Journal of Commerce* intimates that the purchase of the location which is now occupied for Post-Office purposes, will at once be made. We have never favored the location of the Post-Office upon the Brick Church property,—not believing it to be in all respects the most desirable place for that purpose. But it is apparent that the present state and the manner in which the affair has been treated by the Government at Washington, and especially by the Attorney-General, since the purchase was decided upon by the President, has been anything but creditable to Mr. CUSHING as a man and a public officer.

Congressional Amenities.

After the Brooks assault, people are fully prepared for anything, however extraordinary, that may mark the relations between honorable members in both houses of Congress. But our ceasing to feel surprise, is no reason for our ceasing to feel indignation. Whatever be the opinions entertained by our legislators as to what is due to their own dignity, it is none the less our duty to impress upon them the necessity of paying some respect to decency and decorum, and the public opinion of the world. We cannot help blackguards and blacklegs getting into Congress, but we certainly ought to find some means of making them conduct themselves properly when they are there. We have no hesitation in saying that nothing has done, and is doing more to lower the country in the eyes of the respectable portion of mankind than the behavior of our representatives towards one another. Their coarseness, their ribaldry and their rowdyism are seized upon in Europe as fair specimens of the manners of American gentlemen, to the great glee, of our enemies, and the great shame and confusion of our friends. We do not propose to impose upon Congress the task of ridding itself of the *canaille* by which it *is* at present infested; but we do earnestly call upon it to purify its debates of bar-room and cock-pit scurrility. This it can do, and ought to do. The impunity with which its coarser members are allowed to profane the national councils with their slang and Billingsgate, must have, and has, a most deleterious influence upon the tone of morals and manners in society all over the country, and above all, that portion of the rising generation who see in a seat in Congress the goal of an honorable ambition. Every one who knows anything of history or of human nature, knows what an influence delicacy of language has in preserving delicacy of sentiment. A nice sense of honor, noble thoughts and aspirations become speedily deadened or extinct by contact with ruffianism. Foul language speedily takes the fine edge off gentlemanhood. It pollutes all it touches. No one could long preserve his self-respect if he were called a liar and a blackguard nine or ten times a day with impunity, and were forced to associate with men who met his arguments with cudgels, and his pathos with catcalls.

The evil of which we complain is now of such long-standing that we greatly fear the public has ceased to feel its enormity. The age of an abuse is, however, only an additional reason for wishing to get rid of it. The greatest issue by which this country has been agitated since the Revolution was raised at the late election. A great political party rose into existence in a few months, under cover of a great principle. It proposed to itself to enter upon the work of purifying our political atmosphere, and infusing more of sound morality and justice into our legislation. We would strongly recommend all honest Republicans, pending the accomplishment of their great work, to turn their attention to the comparatively small but important matter of purifying Congressional debates of their scurrility. It is much easier to make men talk like gentlemen than feel like gentlemen. One can't make men good, but there are divers ways, all of them open to the adoption of a parliamentary assemblage, of making them civil-tongued.

The incidents to which we refer are of weekly occurrence, and one of their worst characteristics is the small amount of attention which they now seem to excite. The Houses seem to have abandoned all regard to parliamentary or any other known etiquette. Men whose lives have passed in study, and whose manners have polished by association with all that is best and most refined in this country and in Europe—men who unite rare wisdom with rare grace—men, in short, who, in any assemblage of gentlemen in the world, might wear Sidney's white plume and wear it proudly, abound amongst us. We meet them everywhere—but hardly ever in Congress. The reason is obvious. Congress is a body made up of heterogeneous elements. The man who has passed his life in the study and the salon there finds himself on equal footing with the Southern rowdy who has passed his life in bar-rooms, and to his horror finds that the rowdy has things all his own way—that it is *his* habits that set the fashion. SUMNER carried his wit, eloquence, and learning, to the Senate-house itself, only to have them beaten out of his head by BROOKS' cane. No wonder we have to complain of the reluctance of our *best men to quit their homes for the political arena*. If DR. KANE had lived and consented to represent New-York to-morrow, he would find it bad enough to sit side by side with HERBERT, the Californian homicide, but worse still to find himself at the mercy of the fellow's foul tongue, or his bloody knife.

The reports of Tuesday's debates furnish a text and an illustration for the foregoing remarks. One of the flowers of Southern chivalry—Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee—on the previous day interrupted a speech of Mr. SHERMAN by the singularly classic and laconic observation—"That's a lie!" The interruption is duly reported in the newspapers. Mr. SHERMAN rises to call attention to it. Having made his statement it was his duty to leave it in the hands of the Speaker, who was bound to see that WRIGHT apologized and retracted then and there, if only out of respect to the House itself. However, this was much too legal and decorous an ending to the matter to suit the taste of any of the parties concerned. WRIGHT acknowledged having uttered the phrase complained of, but said that he meant no disrespect to the House by it; it was simply a Tennesseean mode of disputing the accuracy of a statement of facts; which is much the same thing as requesting a man to give you up your seat in the theatre, by at once giving him a black eye and a bloody nose. To this SHERMAN retorted by informing WRIGHT that when he committed the offence with which he was charged, he was "an excited and drunken blackguard." The Speaker here "reminded the gentleman that he was not in order." What a clear-headed personage the Speaker must be to arrive so rapidly at a full apprehension of the exact state of affairs, and what a mild gentleman Mr. WRIGHT is, to refuse, under the peculiar circumstances of Mr. SHERMAN's case, to bandy epithets with him.

A little lower down, we find that Mr. WALKER called Mr. TRAFTON [illegible]. Upon consideration, however, he apologized, as owing to Mr. TRAFTON's clerical character, he was debarred from the privilege of ripping Mr. WALKER up, or blowing his brains out. For this reason, and no other, the latter gentleman retracted a childish and pitiful insult. What a charming code of honor we shall soon be able to elaborate out of Congressional precedents.

Rampant Snobbery.

The whole City has been convulsed, in its social circles, during the past five or six days, by the announcement that one of the prosperous Timons of that terrible locality, the Fifth-avenue, was going to give a grand party at his princely mansion. Parties at princely mansions in Fifth-avenue are not very rare occurrences; they are, in fact, rather common; for people who build palaces and furnish them regardless of expense, and make them, in the language of auctioneers, replete with every convenience, do so for the express purpose of giving parties. No man ever went to the expense of carved rosewood, gilt cornices and lace curtains for his own comfort, but to gratify the people whom he intends to invite to his palatial residence. The mere fact of the owner of a fine house giving a fine entertainment, therefore, was not, in itself, sufficient to cause a sensation in society. But Timon, Esq., had not, it was suspected, acquired his fortune in a legitimate manner, and his giving a large party to his friends was regarded as an act of such audacity that some of the more fortunate members of society lifted up their hands in amazement, and, between a snivel and a sneer, exclaimed, "Did you ever!" Of course nobody ever did.

Our Timon did not have the good fortune to be the son of somebody whose cabbage garden had been cut up into streets, or public squares; he had not swindled the public by selling stock in a bogus Mining Company; he had not been engaged in distilling good molasses into bad rum; he had not plundered the public treasury by obtaining a fat contract, nor entered into a combination to monopolize the the nutmeg market; nor had he ever been interested in a black-mail newspaper; in short, he had not gained his fortune by any of the honorable and legitimate processes which confer respectability and enable a man to take a position in society, and indulge his elegant tastes without being sneered at. Timon, Esq., made his fortune by selling a very harmless commodity called sarsaparilla, and hence the sneers and the alarm of the fashionable world. It was worse than dealing in codfish. To have sold codfish has, heretofore, been the great crime of ambitious men, in the eyes of a certain class of persons who watch over the public morals. But, to have sold sarsaparilla was doubly debasing. According to our favorite satrical poet:

> "The Duke of NORFOLK deals in salt,
> The Percy in red herrings."

The greatest nobles in England are known to be engaged in very useful pursuits, and yet are permitted to wear their coronets. The Duke of BEDFORD is a practical farmer; the Duke of BRIDGEWATER was a canal constructor; the Earl of DURHAM, sometimes called the King of Black Diamonds, is a coal dealer, and the majesty of England itself, is maintained by the profits of fishmongers, soap-boilers, blacksmiths, cotton-spinners, and other ignoble but highly useful occupations. For us plain, untitled, and hard-working Yankees, whose fundamental law is the equality of all men, to attempt to make invidious distinctions among our millionaires, based on the supposed sources of their wealth is, to say the least of it, the very essence of snobbery.

To give society its due, it is not, as a general thing, very squeamish about the character of its entertainer, and so long as his rooms are spacious, his champagne well iced, and his oysters fat and well cooked, society will go to his parties without asking for references. A lady belonging to one of our "fustest families" recently received an invitation to the house of a person living in an unexceptionable part of the City, but whose name she had never heard of before. She hesitated what to do; but her husband, on inquiry, found that the name of their unknown friend represented half a million of dollars, and that was enough. The invitation was accepted, as a matter of course. This is the usual way with society; but Timon, Esq., proved an exception. However, his great party "came off" on the night appointed—it was a brilliant *fête*—and society went, in spite of the sarsaparilla, and would have been delighted with the splendors of the occasion, only everybody was there, and everybody, in the sense which society uses the word, is a synonym for nobody.

The great bar to social enjoyment in this happy country of ours is snobbery, and it would be well if *some of our well-intentioned* and well-to-do ladies of this and other great cities would institute a society for the suppression of that vice.

In the meanwhile let no parvenue millionaire, or *nouveau riche*, who has made his money honestly, be afraid to spend it liberally. Let him take courage by the brilliant success of the great Sarsaparilla *fête* in Fifth-avenue, and snap his fingers at society, and be as elegant, as magnificent, and as liberal, as his means will admit. Society will be but too happy to crowd his splendid apartments, to laugh at his dullest jokes, and to receive him into its most exclusive circles.

THE HEATED TERM.—The wizard of Brooklyn Heights is dumbfounded by the extraordinary condition of the weather. A heated term in February is so unaccountable a phenomenon that E. M. has dropped the weather as though it were a hot potato. He is probably afraid of burning his fingers if he should touch it, and he probably would. It is safe to predict that it cannot last much longer, but if it should we fear the next crop of peaches will be nipped in the bud. A killing frost will be sure to overtake the too forward vegetation of Spring.]

VINDICATION.—A correspondent of one of the City papers says that the effect of the report of the Investigating Committee will be to "vindicate Congress" from the imputations of Corruption that have been cast upon it. Plain people may not see it in precisely this light. To a great many the report seems to fasten these imputations upon Congress by pretty positive and conclusive proof.

Arrival of the Ericsson.

The United States Mail steamship *Ericsson* arrived yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 4th inst. Her advices are not so late, by one week, as those brought by the *Indian* at Portland.

[illegible] The annual finance statement of Great Britain has just been laid before Parliament, by which the public is informed that a receipt of FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLIONS of dollars has been insufficient for the annual expenditure—eighty-five millions more [illegible] to balance the disbursements and [illegible] of the year ending 15th Sept., 1856. This [illegible] taxation, amounting to fifteen dollars per head of the whole population, man, woman and child, is not all, however. Rates for the relief of the poor and the local taxation not included in the Imperial revenue probably swell the amount nearly half as much more, and bring up the average to about twenty-two dollars per head per annum. The number of adults of both sexes between fifteen and fifty-five, which are the working ages, is a little over half of the whole population; this therefore would at once double our average. If from these be deducted all the "unproductives," viz.: all females of the middle and upper classes, and all youths completing their education or in training for business, it will at once bring the average up to nearly sixty dollars per annum per head of the productive classes. To avoid argument we include in that denomination all professionals, public officials and others whose claim to the title of "productives" has been often disputed, and whose only title indeed to the honorable *cognomen* is that they do work which would have to be done by "the productive classes" themselves. The average wages of English laborers does not exceed four dollars per week, so that above one-fourth of the workman's earnings goes in indirect taxation.

There are British politicians, who think the national debt a great institution—one of the safeguards of the country. Its present amount is about four thousand millions of dollars. It has all been incurred for war purposes, and since the first outlay in the 17th century down to the present day there has been no reduction. Now and then a million sterling is carried over to the account of the debt, but each decade of years sees the vast mass still accumulating. The ruin of the country by reason of the debt has been predicted by every opposition since the days of MARLBOROUGH, but the prophecies have so often proved false and the resources of England have stood the increasing strain so steadily, that Consols have come to be regarded as much a part of the Constitution as the House of Lords or the established Church. We all know that fluctuations constantly take place in the price of Consols, but this to English eyes indicates no doubt, but only the lack or abundance of money lying idle. The effect of the great financial operation performed by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL's government, which changed the rate of interest from 3½ to 3 ⅌ cent., consols keeping at par, notwithstanding the change, more than ever established the character for safety of this gigantic paradox. But that there must be a limit one day, a child can see. It is impossible fully to estimate the causes which may give rise to the reaction, or the consequences which shall flow from these causes. Payment of the debt does not enter into the calculations of the wildest dreamer. Its extinction by gradual reductions of interest, as British capital accumulates, is the only hope. And this will take many a long year to accomplish. Ere that day the myth of the New-Zealander standing on the ruins of London Bridge, may come to pass.

What a contrast does our position afford! A steadily-increasing surplus in the Treasury. Immense back Territories. Gradual accumulation of capital. Natural resources which centuries of scientific application and industry will serve only to develop and in no wise to exhaust. How assured our position, how certain our progress, if union, patriotism, and national honor are our watchwords.

A fact most worthy of note for public men and the nation at large is the disparagement of our State and National securities. The National securities of England keep the position of vantage in the European exchanges, and though they carry interest at only 3 per cent., are eagerly sought for throughout Europe. As assurances against the risks of revolution, it is believed that foreigners are constantly investing in times of danger in the British funds. With ten times the material security, and at double the rate of interest, American securities are little sought after on the stock exchanges of Europe. Knowing speculators of course are aware of their value and have the pick of the market. But the general mass of buyers of an investment to whom the high interest should be a temptation, eschew them. As the real value is beyond doubt, the difference must lie in some other cause.

The Festival of Lent.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent. In the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches, Lent is the most solemn festival of the year. It is forty days long, terminating with the Saturday succeeding Good Friday, and thus introducing the triumphant [illegible] of the Christian religion, the anniversary of the day when the Saviour rose from the dead—Easter Sunday.

Our readers will not need to be reminded that Lent is a season of fasting—as the Catholic Church terms it a "fast of obligation." On all Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays in Lent flesh meat by the faithful may only be partaken of once a day. On Fridays, of course, no meat, nor on Wednesdays or Saturdays. But on Sundays meat may be eaten without restriction. The week preceding Easter, known as Holy Week, is even more rigidly observed, meat being allowed on Tuesday only, and that by dispensation, and only once in the day. Moderate collations are not proscribed, and eggs, butter and cheese are permitted, at all meals, throughout Lent, with certain prescriptions as to quantity. The Church exempts from the obligation of fasting (but, not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness) the following classes of persons: the infirm and those whose duties are of an exhausting and laborious character; persons who are only attaining their growth; women nursing infants, and those who are enfeebled by old age. But those who are included in either of these categories are instructed to cherish the interior spirit of this holy season, the same as if they were able to comply with the exterior observance "of fasting and mortification, of sorrow and compunction for sin." Fish with flesh meat at the same meal are not allowed. Lard may be used in preparing food. Such are the principal rules observed with pious fidelity by the communicants of the Romish Church.

The Protestant Episcopal Church,—at least that portion thereof known as the High Church,—dined yesterday on fish. Indeed fish was the staple aliment yesterday at the tables of Episcopalians of all degrees. Early yesterday morning the fish markets were a sight to be remembered, exhibiting as they did, every species that was in season, in the largest quantities, and at prices advanced to correspond with the demand. The services prescribed by the "Book of Common Prayer" were not neglected, and it was a noticeable circumstance, that both in this City and Brooklyn, the Episcopal Churches have not for some years past been so well attended. Throughout the

[illegible] after evening service, there will be [illegible] and on Saturdays a Cathedral [illegible]

[illegible] of Lent is not observed by other Christian [illegible] In this country, its observance by Catholics [illegible] But in Continental Europe, especially [illegible] it is a dismal festival, [illegible] than the Sabbath itself, [illegible] the beggars is permitted for [illegible] The beggars thrive [illegible] is as much a cardinal [illegible] wild, rollicking and licentious [illegible] Lent, and its excessive [illegible] pleasures before prepares the [illegible] we must suppose, for the mortifying restrictions [illegible]

In the Protestant countries of Europe, in England [illegible] with little stricter observance [illegible] The Catholics, of [illegible] High Church (Protestant) is also [illegible] On Shrove-Tuesday children go [illegible] and have a half holiday. On Ash-Wednesday enormous quantities of salt fish are [illegible] and then all things flow on smoothly till Palm Sunday, when the boughs of the palm-tree [illegible] and Good Friday, when the [illegible] with Hot Cross [illegible] Palm Sunday is observed, but [illegible] with but little enthusiasm, and Hot-Cross Buns, though purchasable in Broadway, are regarded by the majority as relics of British [illegible] with our domestic institutions.

One class of our people, namely, the little people, observe Ash Wednesday with the same unctuous delight that they greet Washington's Birthday and the Fourth of July. They get a holiday, with or without [illegible] and borrow pleasure from the occasion without asking if it is Lent.

The Fresh Fish Market.

The dealers in Fish admit that Lent makes [illegible] with them, for all the dining-saloons [illegible] the usual quantities, and a ready sale for everything in their line is a matter of course. Below we give the retail prices of all kinds of Fish now [illegible] though, if the present fine, clear weather holds, fishermen can resume their calling, and the present high rate rates will probably fall 20 per cent. in the course of a week. Fish were never dearer—in [illegible] time of peace—than they have been this Winter.

Fresh Salmon.—At this time of year are all brought from England. They sell now at $1 25 per pound. Expensive as it is, it was abundant at the Metropolitan Hotel on Monday night, when the Common Council celebrated Washington's birthday.

Trout.—Are furnished from the streams of Long Island, and they sell at 38c. per pound.

Shad.—Brought in ice from the Delaware River, are sold at 18c. per pound.

Lake Trout.—Taken from the Western Lakes and [illegible] in ice for this market, are sold for 12c. a pound.

[illegible] from the West, sell for 12c. a pound.

[illegible] in market now are Southerners. They [illegible] from 50c. to 84c. each, according to size.

[illegible] From Connecticut and Maine, bring 12c. per pound.

[illegible] are brought in ice from George's Banks, [illegible] where they are caught at this season. They sell at 12c. per pound.

[illegible] plenty from Long Island, and they sell for 10c. and 12c per pound. "Spitz eels"—so to say— [illegible] Why will the marketmen stand in [illegible] light?

Perch.—From Long Island and down east, sell at 8c. [illegible]

Bass Fish.—From Maine and Connecticut, bring [illegible] per pound.

Black Fish.—All in market come in ice from Stock [illegible] Island, and 8c. per pound is charged for it.

Frost Fish.—These come from the east end of Long Island, and by railroad from all the northern quarters. They are still plenty, and sell at 6 cents a pound.

Flounders.—From about the City, sell for 6 cents a pound.

Codfish.—Great quantities of this fish are consumed, [illegible] fortunes are made out of them. They are cheap [illegible] plenty, but most now in market come from the East in ice. Mess is caught later in the season on what is called the "Cholera Ground," not far from Sandy Hook. They now sell at 6 cents per pound.

Haddock.—Keep company with cod, and are caught at the same places. They are popular, also, and sell readily now at 6 cents per pound.

Oysters.—Are plenty, and sell at various prices, according to quality. The extremely high rates during the late scarcity of the bivalves are no longer kept up, and the trade has worked into the regular track. The oysters don't keep well this weather, for the atmosphere is so much warmer than their native element, that in it they yawn, and their juices exude. Of course in a little time this evil won't be felt.

Clams.—Little Necks are worth from $1 to $1 a hundred. Rockaway and other kinds sell for 50 cents.

Homicide in the Fifteenth Ward.

George Johnson, a butcher-boy, aged 17 years, was shot dead, about 8 o'clock last evening, at the lager-bier cellar No. 290 Bowery, by its proprietor, Peter Arnison, a German.

Johnson, with other young men, went to Arnison's lager-bier cellar, the doors of which were closed against them on their approach. They persisted in [illegible] an altercation ensued, and Johnson was shot with a revolver, the slug passing through the back, under the left shoulder, and out through the breast.

The wounded boy was conveyed by his companions [illegible] drug store near by, where he died in a few minutes afterwards.

Arnison was taken in custody by officer Quinn, of the Seventeenth Ward. He said he was compelled to the act; that for a long time he had been annoyed by a gang of young ruffians, who would enter his place, call for bier and cigars, and then, if asked for pay, would raise a disturbance and destroy his property.

A large and excited crowd was present at the arrest, and threatened to take the prisoner from the officer's hands, but were finally quelled.

Johnson resided with his widowed mother at No. [illegible] First-avenue.

Dead.

The young woman who was taken from an omnibus a few days since, while temporarily deranged, and placed in charge of Dr. Covel at the City Prison, died at that place on Monday. Her name was Mrs. Emma Mason, and she resided at No. 132 Prince-street. It appeared by the evidence offered at the inquest upon the body, which was held by Coroner Connery, that the unfortunate woman was deserted by her husband, and being thus left almost helpless and in debt, she was greatly worried. The verdict rendered by the Jury was "Death from congestion of the brain."

To the Great Bend.

EASTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In this morning's paper, speaking of the route at present used by the Erie Railroad Company from New-York to Great Bend, you say: "This route is [illegible] longer than by way of Piermont," while it is really shorter.

Distance from New-York, by Piermont, to Great Bend	210 miles.
By N. J. Central to N. Hampton	63 miles
Warren Road	30 miles
Del. Lack. and Western to Scranton	61 miles.
Thence to Great Bend	48 miles. 192 miles.
Difference in favor of the Scranton route	18 miles.

THE COINAGE.—A joint resolution has recently passed both Houses of Congress, providing for the appointment of a Scientific Commission to examine Dr. BAULAY's new method of preventing the counterfeiting and deterioration of coin. The amount appropriated to carry on the investigation is $3,500. The Doctor's plan embraces a system of preserving coin from loss by abrasion. He claims that he is able to render abortive all attempts upon the integrity of the currency.

Fires.

IN JONES-STREET—FIVE HORSES BURNED.

A fire occurred in the brick stable No. 10 Jones-street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The interior of the building was destroyed, and five horses perished in the flames. Mr. JONES owned two of these, valued at $600; the other three belonged to J. BAR[illegible] and J. NELSON, and were valued at $500. The building is insured for $300 in the Greenwich Company.

THE INAUGURATION.—The approaching inauguration is attracting to our city thousands of citizens from all sections of the Union. All our large hotels are filled to their utmost capacity, and from this day forth the landlords will have to resort to an extensive system of "[illegible]." The weather has been so balmy and spring-like for the last fortnight that [illegible]

[illegible] Bread.

HYGEIO-THERAPEUTIC INSTITUTE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Friday, Feb. 20, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of Friday is a paragraph under the head of "Bread all Crust," which does not place this important subject in exactly the right light. The kind of bread alluded to has been made in this institution for ten years, and ought to be home-made in every house in the City. It is not, however, all crust; indeed there is very little crust about it, although it is not puffed up with injurious fermentation or drugs as in the baker's loaf.

A very convenient method for making it is the following: Mix unbolted wheaten flour (meal) with pure warm water; knead it thoroughly; let it stand over night; in the morning roll it into small thin cakes, and bake quickly in a hot oven or stove.

It is the purest, the sweetest, and the most healthful bread ever made, and such bread as every wife and mother should know how to make. If it could be made to take the place of baker's bread on all our tables, the economy would be immense, and the dyspepsias, and liver complaints, and nervous debilities, and consumptions, so prevalent now among our men and women, would be vastly diminished; while the weekly deaths among our children of convulsions and scarlet fever would be reduced from sixty or seventy to very few or none.

These assertions will seem extravagant to most persons, but I can substantiate them with ample data.

R. T. TRALL, M. D.

The New Treaty with Mexico—The Tariff Bill in the Senate—New Steamship Lines.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The treaty with Mexico is quite a diplomatic triumph. It will be considered as the crowning honor of the present Administration. I now learn that in addition to Sonora, the treaty embraces a cession to the United States of the greater part, if not the whole of Lower California. Fifteen millions is the purchase money, and three millions of this sum will go to the payment of American citizens on the Government of Mexico.

The Committee on Finance of the Senate have had a meeting upon the subject of the House Tariff bill. The majority of the committee are in favor of the House bill as it is. Mr. TOOMBS is in favor, however, of a number of amendments. Mr. HUNTER will propose a substitute, by which schedule A, including brandies, &c., will be reduced from 100 to 80 per cent. Iron and all the textiles he proposes to reduce to 25 per cent. He increases the free list by embracing a number of additional articles, and fixes the duty on all wool at 8 per cent. This is the very best scheme that could be suggested. Its adoption would generally promote the public interests. But there will not be the least chance for any amendment. The Senate must take the House bill as it is or reject it. Any amendment will be equivalent to rejection.

It will be remembered that the Committee on the Post-Office reported several bills for the establishment of lines of ocean mail steamers. They may report some further measures of the same character. It is to be apprehended that Congress will neglect to act upon these bills, though they could be passed without discussion, and without loss of time. Public opinion is far ahead of Government policy on this subject. Congress might find it to be a fact, if they chose to inquire, that the commerce of the world is changing from the sailing to the steam fleets. In regard to our own importations from foreign ports during the last fiscal year, 63,000,000 of imports were in steam vessels, and 70,000,000 in sailing vessels. Most of the steamships in which these importations were made belonged to foreign countries. Instead of seizing upon the trident of the ocean, we have quietly passed it over to England.

Though jealous of England in every petty and trivial concern, such as a Wilmot in her treaty with Honduras, or a grant of a pair of breeches to the Mosquito Chief, we are determined that England shall transact in her ocean steamers all our commerce with South America and Europe, to the exclusion of American steamers. We cannot have ocean steamers except on the terms adopted by other nations, and that is, by subsidizing them through moderate allowances for conveying the mails. A portion of our mails is now taken in foreign steamers.

The bills for the establishment of the line between New-York and Hamburg and the line between Valparaiso and Panama are of very great importance. The pay proposed is very trifling in proportion to the importance of the objects to be accomplished. ION.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending Feb. 24, 1857—all bearing that date.

Calvin Adams, Oak Hill, N. Y.—Keeper for Right and Left Hand Door-locks.

John H. Bruen, Penn Yan, N.Y.—Hand Seed Planters.

John David Browne, Cincinnati, Ohio—Hinges.

Christopher G. Bundlen, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.—Grinding the Inner Surface of Cast Iron Kettles.

Erastus T. Bussell, Shelbyville, Ind.—Cauterizing Syringe.

Isaac H. Collar, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—File-cutting Machine.

Warren C. Cheate and Charles N. Tyler, Washington, D. C.—Combining Hydrogen and Wood Gas.

Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn.—Many chambered Rotating breech Fire arms. Patented in England, March 5, 1853.

Rhoda Davis, Brookhaven, N. Y.—Elastic Cap, for Sealing Cans and Bottles.

Ernest Gessner, Aue, Saxony—Gig Mills for Napping Cloth.

Thomas Hanson, New-York, N. Y.—Apparatus for Supplying the Upper Stories of Houses with water.

John W. Hoard, Providence, R. I.—Marking Slates.

Andrew Leonard, Kenosha, Wis.—Casting Skeins for Wagons.

Joseph Longking, New-Windsor, N. Y.—Photographic Glass Holder.

Joseph G. Martien, Newark, N. J.—Manufacture of Iron and Steel.

Edward Maynard, Williamsburg, N.Y.—Calk for Horse Shoes.

Charles Mettam, New-York, N. Y.—Iron Pavements.

James J. Palmer, Flushing, N. Y.—Steam Boilers.

James Pine, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.—Cordage Machine.

Archibald Robbins, Alanson Showman and Lawson R. Bigelow, Watkins, N. Y.—Saw Files.

John Seely, Buffalo, N. Y.—Floating Sectional Dry Docks.

Joseph D. Spiller, Concord, N. H.—Saw Set.

Cornelius Van Dernee, Albany, N. Y.—Grain Separators and Straw Carriers.

John W. Webb, Cotton Valley, Ala.—Manufacturing Ribs for Cotton Gins.

David A. Woodward, Baltimore, Md.—Solar Camera.

Benjamin Wright, Hudson, Mich.—Hanging the Sieves of Grain Separators.

Wm. E. Worthen, New-York, N. Y.—Metallic Lathing.

D. Cummings, Jr., Mobile, Ala.—Shoving Poles for Steamboats.

Peter H. Niles, Boston, Mass.—Device to operate the mandrel cutters in turning tapering sticks.

John M. Ordway, Roxbury, Mass.—Preparing Alkaline Silicates.

REISSUES.

V. M. Griswold, Lancaster, Ohio.—Bituminous Ground for Photographic Pictures.

Jordan L. Mott, Mott Haven, N. Y.—For improvement in the mode of constructing a Combined Cauldron and Furnace for the use of agriculturalists and others.

Erastus B. Bigelow, Boston, Mass.—Looms for weaving pile fabrics.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—IN FIVE MINUTES AFTER AN APPLICATION of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the most severe paroxysms of pain will cease, and the system afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, or any other painful afflictions, will be restored to ease and comfort. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF always stops the most torturing pains and aches, and frees the system from all infirmities and disease.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Dr. FISHER, corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., and No. 167 8th-av.; NORTON'S, No. 446 8th-av.; Dr. GUION, corner of Bowery and Broome st.; W. B. ZEILBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

THE TIME,
THE TIME,
THE TIME,
FOR BARGAINS
in China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Clocks, Bronzes, Plated Ware, &c., &c., &c.,
HAS COME,
and the
RUSH
is immense.
See our advertisements in the Dry Goods column.
N. B.—Don't mistake the store.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET, 8s. per yard.
VELVET CARPET .... 12s. to 16s. per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS .... 3s. to 5s. per yard.
HEAVY SUPER CARPETS .... 5s. per yard.
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
MATTINGS, &c., &c.
For sale at reduced prices, by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for Gentlemen's Dress Hats, is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris Hats of late styles, including the celebrated Cambridge Soft Hat, (a new water-proof article,) in various colors, and for sale at our counters only. LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Astor House, Broadway.

[illegible] SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'s [illegible] a [illegible] paper, containing full and reliable information about sewing machines, and showing [illegible] All who wish to learn how to purchase a sewing machine [illegible] can be made, and [illegible] now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'s Gazette will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatelle, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

J. W. POWELL, OCULIST AND AURIST, attends to all diseases of the eye and ear from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. daily, at No. 512 Broadway, and from 7 till 8 A. M., at No. 166 West Houston. Artificial eyes inserted without the slightest pain, and which move and look like the natural eye.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $160; melodeons, $40 to $135.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH GAITERS AND BUTton Boots from 12s. to 20s.; Slippers, Ties and Buskins, India-rubber Boots and Shoes, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, be sure to call on J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

$30 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD AND Tuition at the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, New-York, three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 2. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GAROBRA, A. M., Principal.

GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTROduce his Spring Fashions for gentlemen's hats on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1857. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Neck Ties, Stocks, &c.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, &c.,
NO. 40 VESEY-ST.,
Would call the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their extensive assortment of Spring and Summer styles.

The Popularity of Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil as a remedy for pulmonary diseases, is rapidly on the increase, and scarcely a day passes without some one is cured by its use. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label, without which it is not genuine. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Consumption is Curable.—We cannot doubt that in many cases of seated Consumption a cure has been effected solely by the use of the Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. Wistar. Its healing effects are certainly wonderful. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

The Incomparable Pen.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 24, 1855.—Durable, beautiful and useful.—The labor-saving pen.—With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils, and other hard rubber goods, sold at the Dépôt No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

Jouven's Inodorous Preparation for Instantly Cleaning Kid Gloves.—Without the slightest smell. Rub a small quantity of the preparation on the glove with a piece of flannel, and the stains immediately disappear. One bottle will clean 50 pair of gloves. Price 50 cents, wholesale and retail, at No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively.—Combs, Brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's and Gleaver's soaps, surgical instruments, rubber-goods, Paris toilet articles in endless variety, and every article sold by druggists, except drugs, imported and sold, wholesale only, by RUFUS L. MCMARG & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 24, 1857.

Sigma Phi.—The annual convention of the Sigma Phi Society will be held at the Alpha of New-York, Union College, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of March next.

Ellis' Citrate of Magnesia.—A fresh supply received weekly, by TADMAN & CO., Apothecaries, No. 81 Bleecker-st., 4 doors west of Broadway.

Tadman & Co.'s Pure American Cod Liver Oil—Procured from fresh, healthy livers—prepared at No. 81 Bleecker-st., four doors west of Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON MUSIC BY RICHARD STORRS WILLIS, ESQ.—RICHARD STORRS WILLIS, Esq., by invitation of the Board of School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, will deliver a lecture on Music, in the large hall of Girl's School No. 30, in 20th-st., near 3d-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The friends of public education are invited to be present.

WM. H. NEILSON, JNO. H. BUELESSON, CHAS. G. MURCH, JAS. M. EDNEY,	Committee of Arrangements.

PROFESSOR DUNN WILL DELIVER TWO of his highly popular and scientific Lectures, with interesting experiments in the 30th-st. Methodist Church, near 3d-av.; the first THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the second TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for the benefit of the church. Admission to each Lecture 25c.; children 12½ cents. Family tickets $1.

L. SILLIMAN JOES, LL. D., WILL GIVE a second lecture on *Church and State Charities Compared*, for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents, to be had of the members of the several conferences, at the Catholic bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, just vacated, may now be obtained at No. 34 East 22d-st., by either permanent or transient boarders.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a large and handsomely furnished front room and bedroom adjoining, on the 2d or 3d floor, with all the modern improvements, located between 10th and 27th-sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Will be permanent, if suited. Private family preferred. Best of references given and required. Address T. S. W., Box No. 4692 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with a private family in Brooklyn. For a pleasant room and bedroom, in a location convenient to the ferries, from $12 to $15 per week will be paid. Best of references given and required. Address C. L. B., Box No. 502 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman, 2 small children and nurse. A Religious family preferred, who would take some interest in the care of the children. Address, with particulars, FAMILY, at the office of the Times.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 28 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD—WITH NEATLY FURNISHED AND commodious parlor and bedroom, can be had on application at No. 122 Bleecker-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 28 Willow-st. References exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.—BOARD WANTED FOR A young lady in a respectable family or school, where she could give French lessons in part payment. The best references given and required. Also, a young lady as assistant teacher or nursery governess for the French and English branches. Address INSTRUCTION, MARY and JOSEPHINE.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

AMBROTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.—INSLEY'S well-known gallery, No. 373, a very desirable and central location on Broadway, near Taylor's saloon, together with the lease, for sale—an excellent opportunity for one wishing to go into the business on Broadway. Terms moderate. Apply as above, or at his Branch Gallery, Jersey City.

MLLE. L'ESTRANGE WILL, UPON RECEIPT of twenty-five cents or its equivalent in stamps, send any person a true picture of their past and present life; their prosperity in love affairs, journeys and lawsuits; also a secret by which they can secure immediately the love of the opposite sex. Address, with return postage, Mlle. L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

J. N. GIMBREDE, CARD ENGRAVER AND Stationer, No. 588 Broadway, will, on receipt of two dollars, send two quires of assorted note paper, and envelopes to match, stamped in colors with any name [illegible] initials that may be ordered. N. B.—Note [illegible] York at No. 588 Broadway, [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SPLENDID NUMBER.
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MARCH.
CONTAINS:
NORTH CAROLINA ILLUSTRATED.—I. The Piedmont. Illustrated by Twenty Engravings.
ALBANY FIFTY YEARS AGO. Illustrated by Fourteen Engravings.
FROM THEBES TO THE PYRAMIDS. Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
THE ANGRY WAVE.
SAMUEL JOHNSON. By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.
BORN AGAIN.
MY VALENTINE.
CARAVAN JOURNEYS THROUGH CENTRAL ASIA.
THE ISLE OF THE PURITANS.
UNCLE AND NEPHEW.
PATRICK'S DAY IN AMERICA.
LITTLE DORRIT. By CHARLES DICKENS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Reception of an old friend.—Missing and Dreaming.
CHAPTER LI. No Just Cause or Impediment.
CHAPTER LII. Getting on.
CHAPTER LIII. Missing.
CHAPTER LIV. A Castle in the Air.
A WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM AN AUSTRIAN STATE PRISON.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER. Illustrated by engravings.
FASHIONS FOR MARCH. ILLUSTRATIONS.—Promenade Toilet.—Undersleeves.—Chimise.—Boy's Shirt.

SUBSCRIBERS TO HARPER'S MAGAZINE, whose Subscriptions expire with the present Number, are respectfully requested to renew them without delay.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Thirteen Volumes are now ready, bound in cloth, and also in half calf.

The Publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, five persons at Ten Dollars, or eleven persons at Twenty Dollars. The commencement of a Volume affords a favorable occasion for the opening of new subscriptions. The December Number commenced a new Volume. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also, the bound Volumes.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the Office where the Magazine is received, is THREE CENTS.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the numbers for JUNE and DECEMBER; but Subscriptions may commence with any number.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

IMRAY

KNOW THYSELF!

THE POPULAR CYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE, by KEITH IMRAY, M. D., is a book that no family should be without. It contains a complete treatise on Anatomy and Physiology, as well as a complete system of Medicine. It is highly recommended by the Faculty, as well as by more than 300 of the leading newspapers of the country. Some few reasons why every family should own it:

It contains rules which, if followed, will prevent one-half of the sickness which now occurs. Directions for treating and nursing the sick, suggestions which will greatly diminish the sufferings of the sick room. Recipes for the preparation of nutriment, drinks, washes, lotions, &c. Such information relative to diseases, that the reader may know his danger when sick, and avoid such practices and exposures as would prove injurious. Descriptions of medicines, their properties, their uses, their doses, &c.

It contains just the information which every well-qualified, judicious practitioner desires his patrons to possess. It teaches how to treat cases of slight indisposition, and shows the importance of promptly calling in medical advice in severe cases. It shows the necessity of strictly following the directions of the physician. It contains information by which any one, at a glance, may know the dose of the medicines in common use. It is a deeply interesting book for general reading, independent of its practical character. In fact, it contains everything a family need to know as to their medical treatment.

IMRAY'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE is the best and cheapest work of the kind ever published. Price only $2 50, sent free of expense all over the country, notwithstanding it contains more than 860 pages octavo. Remit by mail at our risk. Pamphlets giving a description of the book sent upon application to the publishers.

N. B.—Liberal terms made with agents.

C. SHEPARD & Co., Publishers,
No. 152 Fulton-st.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS FOR MARCH.
CARL AND JOCKO;
OR,
THE ADVENTURES OF THE LITTLE ITALIAN BOY AND HIS MONKEY.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, a Monthly Series of NARRATIVES, BIOGRAPHIES, and TALES, for the instruction and entertainment of the Young. By JACOB ABBOTT. Embellished with numerous and beautiful engravings.

TERMS.—Each number of "Harper's Story Books" will contain 160 pages in small quarto form, very beautifully illustrated, and printed on superfine calendered paper.

The series may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, and Postmasters, or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number in paper, or forty cents a number in muslin gilt. The postage upon "Harper's Story Books" in numbers, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is two cents. Subscriptions may commence with any number. The two periodicals, "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" and "Harper's Story Books," will be supplied to subscribers at five dollars a year.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to agents and postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the work. They will also supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, or five persons at ten dollars. Clergymen and teachers supplied at two dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

Twenty-seven numbers have been issued:

Carl and Jocko.	The Story of English History.
Vernon.	
Aunt Margaret.	The Story of Ancient History.
The Great Elm.	The Studio.
Dialogues.	Franklin.
The Alcove.	The Harper Establishment.
The Gibraltar Gallery.	Timboo and Fanny.
The Three Gold Dollars.	Timboo and Joliba.
Rambles among the Alps.	Virginia.
The Engineer.	Emma.
The Museum.	Frank.
Elfred.	The Little Louvre.
John True.	The Strait Gate.
The Story of American History.	Willie and the Mortgage.
	Bruno.

Nine volumes are now ready, elegantly bound in muslin, gilt, (each volume containing three numbers.) Price $1 each. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS.

OUT THIS MORNING.
THE MOST AUTHENTIC PORTRAITS OF
DR. BURDELL,
MR. ECKEL,
MRS. CUNNINGHAM,
SNODGRASS,
MISS AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM,
MISS EMMA CUNNINGHAM,
ARE IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
ALSO,
THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE,
AND
DEATH, OR LOST AND WON,
IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
contains the most
HUMOROUS STORY
ever published in a newspaper.
Out TO-DAY.
For sale everywhere.

NEW LAW BOOK.
DIGEST OF ENGLISH REPORTS.
A Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of England, contained in the English Law and Equity Reports, from the first volume to the thirty-first inclusive.
BY CHAUNCEY SMITH, Esq.
8vo. Price $5 50.
Just Published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

ALL WHO ENJOY GOOD READING
should get
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
Now Ready,
Price Six Cents.
For sale everywhere.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE AND SUGAR-MAKING.
Its History, Culture and Adaptation to the Soil, Climate, and Economy of the United States;
With an account of
Various processes of Manufacturing
SUGAR.
Drawn from Authentic Sources,
BY CHARLES F. STANSBURY, A. M.
Price Twenty-five Cents.
Published by C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.
N. B.—To persons inclosing twenty-eight cents to us, we will send the above book and *Seed enough* TO PLANT TWO RODS SQUARE. C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
IS READY
THIS MORNING,
Filled with a choice variety of reading upon all subjects.
For sale everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT THIS MORNING.
THE MOST AUTHENTIC PORTRAITS OF
DR. BURDELL,
MR. ECKEL,
MRS. CUNNINGHAM,
SNODGRASS,
MISS AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM,
MISS EMMA CUNNINGHAM,
ARE IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
ALSO,
THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE,
AND
DEATH, OR LOST AND WON,
IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TAX BOOK FOR 1857.
BOYD'S NEW-YORK CITY TAX BOOK
Now ready. Price $2.
It gives the names of all persons, corporations and corporations who were taxed on real and personal estate, whether resident or non-resident. WILLIAM H. BOYD, Directory Agency Office, No. 15 Appletons' Building, No. 346 Broadway. Directories furnished.

PORTER'S
SPIRIT
OF THE
TIMES
is now ready, for Feb. 28, filled to overflowing with good reading upon all subjects.
All for Six Cents.
For sale everywhere.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!
Presents varying in value from 25 cents to $100, given away to purchasers of Books. Great inducements offered to agents. Full catalogues with explanations sent free on application by mail to any part of the City or country.
EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

OUT THIS MORNING.
THE MOST AUTHENTIC PORTRAITS OF
DR. BURDELL,
MR. ECKEL,
MRS. CUNNINGHAM,
SNODGRASS,
MISS AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM,
MISS EMMA CUNNINGHAM,
ARE IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.
ALSO,
THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE,
AND
DEATH, OR LOST AND WON,
IN
THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

LIVELY!
SPARKLING!
RACY!
and GAY!
See PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
Now Ready.
Price Six Cents.
For sale everywhere.

A NEW BOOK BY LIEUT. WISE, U. S. N. Just published by C. SCRIBNER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

SCAMPAVIAS.—From Gibel Tarek to Stamboul. With 10 engravings from designs by "A Brother Blue Jacket." 1 vol. $1 25.

From N. P. Willis.

The author has given the pleasure that DICKENS gives to millions—going carelessly, profusely and jollily two or three of the rarest qualities of genius.

From the Boston Courier.

The author is a person of sharp observation, and has great power of lively description.

Also—Just ready, a new and revised edition of LOS GRINGOS—An inside view of Mexico and California, with Wanderings in Peru, Chili and Polynesia. By Lieut. H. A. WISE. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

C. S. will publish on SATURDAY—Mrs. SIGOURNEY'S new work EXAMPLES FROM THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURY. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents.

Nearly ready—A NEW-ENGLAND HISTORY. By C. W. ELLIOTT. 2 vols., 8vo. Portraits.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!

The subscriber will open, this morning, from auction goods from the late wreck. Some very great bargains in
WET SILKS, WET DAMASKS.
WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTING.
WET TABLE-CLOTHS AND WET NAPKINS.
WET TOWELS AND WET DOILIES.
WET BRILLIANTS AND WET CHECK CAMB.
WET QUILTS AND WET BLANKETS.
WET DELAINES AND WET PRINTS.
Also, 25 cases and bales of WET COTTON SHIRTING, but slightly wet, and will be sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

P. S.—Sale positive. This will prove a rare chance to the public to secure a great bargain. Goods sent by express to all parts of the City, Williamsburg and Brooklyn three times a day, free of charge.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 366 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles
MANTILLAS,
BASQUES,
and SHAWLS.
To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

SPRING MANTILLAS
FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
THE WINDING UP
of the
GREAT SALE
of
DRY GOODS.
The advertiser having made arrangements to surrender the premises on the first day of March, it is imperative to terminate the Sale on
FRIDAY NEXT.
Every article in the store
MUST BE SOLD!
And, to accomplish it, the prices have been marked down still lower.
Ladies will find every convenience for an examination of the goods, and they must not forget that the
GREATEST BARGAINS
In the sale of Dry Goods
AWAITS THEM
At CHARLES G. HOOK'S,
No. 709 Broadway.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY.
The entire stock of goods must be disposed of before
SATURDAY NEXT,
the sale closing on
FRIDAY EVENING.
As a specimen of the latest reduction,
FINE CHINTZ CHALLIE ROBES,
of three flounces,
are marked down at
THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS,
richly worth
TEN DOLLARS.
Remember this, and, without delay, attend the
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
at
CHARLES G. HOOK'S,
No. 709 Broadway.

DISAPPEARING RAPIDLY!
The stock of
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
HEAVY DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.,
Is almost entirely disposed of, yet
GREAT BARGAINS
Are on hand, for those who will call for them, at the
GREAT SALE.
Will positively close on FRIDAY NEXT.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
No. 709 Broadway.

THE GREAT SALE
Is now fairly under way, and
THE RUSH
For bargains is immense.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

White dinner sets, 150 pieces	$16 00
White tea sets, 44 pieces	3 50
Splendid decorated toilet sets, 11 pieces	6 75
Cut Goblets, per dozen	2 50
Cut Champagnes, per dozen	1 50
Cut Wines, per dozen	75
Silver-plated castors	4 75
Silver-plated table spoons	3 00
Silver-plated tea spoons	1 75
Silver-plated table forks	3 00

Make a memorandum of the numbers, and don't get into the
WRONG SHOP.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
White marble stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway,
Has now open a very superior assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
SCARFS AND MANTLES.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first-class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

MOURNING SILKS—MOURNING SILKS.
A splendid selection, 5s., 6s., 7s., and 8s. per yard.
N. B.—W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPRING POPLINS FOR MOURNING.
500 robes black and white Irish poplins at $10 per robe.
N. B.—W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLOAKS, MANTELETS AND BASQUES.—Mme. PINCHON informs the ladies of New-York that she has discontinued working for Messrs. HEARN BROTHERS, and also G. A. HEARN, and she is now ready to receive all orders in her line of business from the ladies that will be willing to patronize her. The establishment, temporarily situated at No. 27 Lispenard-st., will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Mme. PINCHON will receive every month by steamer the latest manufactured articles, such as cloaks, mantelets of the latest fashion of Paris, and will inform the ladies of the day of the opening.
F. PINCHON, No. 27 Lispenard-st.
From the 1st of May next at No. 56 Bleecker-st.
East of Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF RICH EMBROIDERIES—JAMES TUCKER is well prepared with [illegible] fabrics. No. 361 Broadway, nearly opposite the Carlton House.

[illegible] AT WHOLESALE.
[illegible] STOCK IN THE CITY.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.
Has now in store an unusually extensive assortment [illegible] imported and of his own manufacture, especially adapted to the wants of
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS,
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES TO THE MOST COSTLY [illegible]
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
VERNON LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERED SILK MANTILLAS,
BUGLED LACE AND NET MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, TALMAS, &c., &c.
The attention of the trade is invited.
Prices low, and terms liberal.

J. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS, No. 15 Park-place, are closing their large stock of imported goods, [illegible] London and Paris styles,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at very low prices,
BEFORE REMOVAL.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Merchants can be supplied with the above Clothing made of the best materials, workmanship and styles, unequaled by any in the United States, and got up in the best style of trade. Not thrown together by machine or otherwise in a "slop-shop style," for a [illegible] Western market.

Wholesale and retail orders executed by S. CHAMBERS, successor to Broadbrook, No. 561 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

DAMAGED GOODS FROM THE LATE WRECKS—Consisting of Prints, De Laines, [illegible] Lawns, Chambrays, Linen, Linen Sheetings, [illegible] Striped, Plaid and Plain Jaconet, Dotted Swiss, [illegible] Cassimeres, Laces, Lace Collars, &c., all of which will be sold at bargains by WM. MATHEWS, 84 Catharine-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS bleach the hands, and render them soft and smooth; cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c. Also, very useful [illegible] housework, as they can be worn where other gloves would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

MILLINERY.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE—OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY GOODS—Ribbons, Silks, Laces, French Flowers, &c., &c., at last year's prices.

Also, for sale cheap, and on liberal terms, to wholesale merchants, 500 cases newest styles of Silk Bonnets, all of the latest French designs. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 56 Bowery, corner [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pies, and is a first class laundress; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; both understand their business thoroughly, having long experience in the above capacities; no objection to a boarding house or the country; wages moderate. Also, by one to do general housework, understands washing and baking; would go in the country. Apply at No. 227 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man, in a dry goods, wholesale provision, or furniture store; has had experience in the above business, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; understands English well, and has good City references, and has been five years in one place. Address [illegible] Times office, or No. [illegible] 2d-st., fourth floor, [illegible] Williamsburg.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT, TIDY girls, one as chambermaid, and to do the washing of a small family, or as children's nurse, plain sewer, [illegible] willing and capable to do the work. Wages $6. The other as plain sewer, will mind a baby, or wait on a lady who boards; will go under instruction to a lady, or as an [illegible]—excellent City reference. Call at No. [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as first-rate plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Both have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 272 2d-av., upper floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man, as waiter; has first-class City reference from families, who can be seen; he will be found willing and obliging; can be seen till engaged, at No. 15 [illegible] Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron; as laundress; as a first-class cook; as chambermaid and laundress; as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by [illegible] competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY FOUR PROTESTANT girls—one as cook, one as chambermaid and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, and as nurse and seamstress; also, by four very nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A competent person, who lived with her last employer [illegible] to whom she refers—for six years. Apply to [illegible] HATCH, No. 77 Clark-st., Brooklyn, or to [illegible]

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PERSON, A SITUATION as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing. Call at No. 60 West 15th-st., in the rear; none but a nice family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waiter; good reference if required. Call at No. 121 East 29th-st.

COOK! COOK! COOK!—A COMPETENT and tidy woman desires a situation as a first-class cook; understands the cooking of meats, poultry, game, soups of all kinds, is also good at pastry and jellies; has lived in the best of families, is highly recommended; has no objection to a good boarding-house. Call at No. [illegible] Bowery.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS of age, desires a situation in a first-class dispensing drug store; has been in the business several years, and can produce excellent reference. A note addressed to DRUGGIST, No. 67 Maiden-lane, care of Mr. [illegible] shall receive prompt attention.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, laborers, boys, &c., can be obtained at the Employment Office No. 87 Cedar-st., near Broadway. Also female servants for every branch of housework in City or country. JAS. McMILLAN, Agent.

MILLINERY.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN the City or out of it, by a practical and experienced Milliner—one acquainted with the business in detail in all its departments. Address WESTERN, at this office.

MUSICAL.—AN EFFICIENT ORGANIST wishes an engagement in a Protestant Church; could furnish a good Soprano if desirable. A moderate salary required. Address TENOR, No. 181 Thompson-st.

LADY'S MAID, FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, and an attendant for an elderly lady, are required immediately in a gentleman's family. Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WAITING FOR SITUATIONS—AT THE Industrial Association, No. 97 Greenwich-st., a German farmer and gardener, waiter, laborer, English [illegible] female domestics, boy to learn a trade.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE AMERICAN girl, capable of taking charge of a small child; a girl from 15 to 18 years preferred. None need apply unless they have had experience, and can give unexceptionable reference. Call immediately at No. [illegible] place, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD TAILORS; ALSO, A lady experienced in operating on the sewing machine, to go to one of the healthiest places in the South. Apply to BALDWIN & STARR, No. 29 Park-row, between the hours of 4½ and 5½ in the afternoon.

WANTED—IN A LARGE COUNTRY STORE (near this City,) a young man, as salesman, of active habits; one familiar with the business preferred. The best of references required. Address by mail ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A STEADY and capable woman, well recommended, to do the cooking, with washing and ironing. Apply at No. 69 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PARASOL SEWERS. To those who thoroughly understand the business permanent employment at their own houses will be given. Address, with reference, Box No. 2387 Post-Office.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE MAN TO TRAVEL in a pleasant business through the country. One having a horse and wagon would be preferred. Call on S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A smart active lad, 14 or 15 years old; compensation small for first year. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 1,854 Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS, ONE that understands her business well; none other need apply from 9 to 10 o'clock, at No. 110 5th-av.

WANTED—A BOY, TO TEND STORE AND run of errands. Apply to DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS JOB Printer, who can give good reference as to his character and capacity, and who would be willing to go to a town in the northern part of Massachusetts, may hear of a permanent situation and good wages, by addressing W. H. BURTON, North Adams, Mass.

TO REPORTERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, two first-rate short-hand writers, to report in the Canadian House of Assembly, during the approaching session. Address G. M., Box No. 332 Post-Office.

JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED.—A GOOD JOB compositor may find a good situation with JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 42 Ann-st.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO HAS HAD long experience in preparing students for advanced standing in college, offers his services an hour for one hour or more daily. Testimonials from the first professional men in the country, will show his success to have been unusual and his efforts untiring. Board [illegible] town after middle of March. Address HOMER, New-York Daily Times office.

GOVERNESS.—A PARISIAN LADY WISHES for an engagement as visiting governess, or in exchange of partial board, for lessons in languages and music. The lady is competent to give instruction in French, German, English, vocal and instrumental music, with the usual branches of a good English education. Best of reference. [illegible] Times office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, French and Music, wishes to obtain a situation as a [illegible] in a [illegible] family. Reference given. Address A. C., No. 19 8th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] GRAND CONCERT [illegible] Nos. 5, 11, and 25, [illegible]

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, Feb. 27,
(Third Subscription Night.)
Second appearance this season of
Madame CORA DE WILHORST,
when will be performed Bellini's Opera
LA SONNAMBULA.
Madame CORA DE WILHORST as Amina.
Elvino, Signor TIBERINI; Count Rodolpho, Signor MORELLI.
Musical Director and Conductor......MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquette, Dress Circle, First Tier......$1
Reserved Seats, 50c. extra. | Amphitheatre......50c.
Family Circle......25c. | Private Boxes, from $8 to $20.
The Box-Office for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
On TUESDAY, March 3, Benefit of Sig. TIBERINI, when will be performed, for the last time, "Il Trovatore."

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
FRIDAY, Feb. 27.
The Management have the honor to announce that (by permission of Maurice Strakosch, Esq.) arrangements have been made with
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
who will appear, on this occasion only, in conjunction with Mr. THALBERG,
Madame D'ANGRI,
Madame JOHANNSEN, Mr. BURKE.
Conductor......Sig. Abella.
First joint appearance of
Madame D'ANGRI and Mlle. TERESA PARODI.
The duet of "Semiramis,"
by Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame D'ANGRI.
First time in America of Mr. Thalberg's
GRAND DUET ON "THE HUGUENOTS,"
by Mr. THALBERG and Mr. BURKE.
MR. THALBERG
will play fantasias—"The Prayer of Moses," "Home, Sweet Home," serenade "Don Pasquale," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "The Huguenot" duet with Mr. BURKE.
Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Madame D'ANGRI will sing the duet "Giorno d'Orrore," from Semiramis.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing arias—"Saffo," and "Ricci Waltz."
Mlle. PARODI and Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH will sing the duet from "Norma."
Mlle. TERESA PARODI
will sing the rondo from "L'Etoile du Nord."
Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH
will sing "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town."
Mme. JOHANNSEN
will sing "Grace," from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable."
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE
will play Ernst's elegy and the duet "The Huguenots."
The sale of seats commences Wednesday, Feb. 25, at ROSE'S Bookstore; SANDFORD'S Music Store, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S. On Wednesday and Thursday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Friday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats, and in the evening at the door. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL......Lessee.
E. S. BRAND......Stage Manager.
MR. H. PLACIDE
IN
TWO FAVORITE CHARACTERS.
First night of the excellent drama of
THE OLD GUARD,
which will be presented
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Feb. 26, 1857,
with Shakespeare's
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
THE BROTHERS PLACIDE
AS
THE TWO DROMIOS.
The extraordinary personal resemblance to each other of these favorite artists creating in this unique Shakespearian production the greatest interest and applause.
The farce of THE IRISH TUTOR.
To-morrow, Friday night—Sterling Comedy. Mr. H. PLACIDE, Mr. BLAKE, and full talent of the company.
Saturday night—The benefit and last appearance of Mr. H. PLACIDE.
Mr. FORREST'S next appearance will be duly announced.
A great dramatic and scenic spectacle, of the most novel and wonderful character, is in active preparation.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY—Mr. BURTON'S BENEFIT.
Three pieces of great comic interest and sterling merit.
DOMBEY AND SON, with a novel cast.
The burlesque of the new CAMILLE,
And the ludicrous DUALITY.
Mr. Burton will appear in three characters:
Captain Cuttle, Camille and Old Snoozle.
Mr. Brougham will enact four characters:
Joe Bagstock, Jack Bunsby, Author of Camille and the Impertinent Intruder.
DOMBEY AND SON will be played with the best cast ever offered, Mr. Brougham volunteering to act his two original characters, first time these seven years.
Mr. G. Fisher as Dombey; Mr. Sefton as Toots.
Mrs. Hughes as Mrs. Skewton, her original part.
Miss Polly Marshall in two parts, Armand the burlesque, and Susan Nipper the black-eyed one.
Three pieces, in which Mr. Burton and Mr. Brougham will appear together.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Miss Laura Keene......Sole Lessee and Directress.
Change of Time—Doors open at 6¼; the performance will commence with the overture at 7¼.
GREAT SUCCESS.
Seats secured three days in advance.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1857,
the great dramatic poem, by Goethe, produced with new music, new scenery, wardrobe, properties and splendid stage effects, entitled
FAUST AND MAGUERITE.
Supported by Messrs. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, [illegible], Alleyne, Hayes, Reeve, Harcourt, Carpenter, [illegible], McDonall, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Alleyne, Miss Howell, Mrs. Atwood and Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with—
FIRST NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
MISS MATILDA HERON
in
MEDEA.
To-morrow—CAMILLE. Saturday—MEDEA. Monday—CAMILLE. Favorite afterpieces each evening. Early application for seats is respectfully urged to prevent disappointment.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, and every evening this week, the successful piece entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, Benefit of FREEMAN S. PAYNE and JOHN CANNON.

SEVEN MILE MIRROR.
At No. 539 Broadway.
Open Every AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Single admission 25 cents.
GIFT TICKETS $1, entitling the holder to
FOUR ADMISSIONS TO THE PAINTING,
and
ONE SHARE OF THE GIFTS.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 330 and 539 Broadway.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET, (late Burton's.)—Managers, E. L. Davenport & H. Watkins. Prices—Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Parquet, 25 cts.; Upper Circle, 12 cts.; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, will be performed the great moral Drama of the
PIZZARO, OR THE DEATH OF ROLLA.
To be followed by
CORONER'S INQUEST,
OR, THE UNEXPECTED WITNESS.
To conclude with the Nautical Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, the entertainments will commence with the local drama of
EXCELSIOR; OR, LIFE'S STRUGGLES.
Preston Perry, J. H. Allen | Willie Grant......Mrs. Nichols.
To be followed by the favorite pantomime of
RED GNOME.
To conclude with the drama entitled
THE TOKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7 o'clock, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with the original songs, dances, &c. Made[illegible], Miss Mestayer; Sergeant Sulpice, Mr. Bridgman; Gamard, Mr. Hadaway. Comic song. The POSES TORTUEUSES. MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the IRISH TUTOR. A dance by Mademoiselle Lascelle; the POSES TORTUEUSES; MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY, above Grand-st. Open every night, commencing MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1857.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
composed of thirteen talented performers, in a variety of new songs, dances, burlesque comicalities, &c., under the direction of the celebrated comedians, JERRY BRYANT, DAN BRYANT and NEIL BRYANT.
Admission 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROUGHAM AND BURTON, BURTON AND BROUGHAM, TOGETHER IN THREE PIECES TO-NIGHT.
The best bill of amusement ever presented.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—THE BEAUTIFUL instruments known as ALEXANDRE ORGAN MELODEONS, which Mr. Thalberg first introduced in his concerts, and which have been so universally admired by his audiences, are manufactured by ALEXANDRE, [illegible] Paris, and for sale by FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, publishers of Thalberg's music.

JACK BUNSBY, THE OLD ORIGINAL, appears to-night for Burton's benefit. He will give an opinion as is an opinion.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
LAST CONCERT AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
THURSDAY, Feb. 26.
CARD.
The public are respectfully informed that, owing to engagements in neighboring cities, Mr. Thalberg's concerts will be [illegible] for a short time. Due notice will be given of their resumption.
The last concert for the present,
THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
on which occasion a programme of extraordinary attraction will be offered.
S. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI, MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA.
First time in America of Mr. Thalberg's duet for violin and piano on
THE HUGUENOTS.
Piano......Mr. Thalberg | Violin......Mr. Burke.
First performance at the evening concerts of
BEETHOVEN'S SONATA, IN C SHARP MINOR.
MR. THALBERG
will play fantasias "Masaniello" and "Elisir d'Amore," Beethoven's Sonata, in C sharp minor, and the duet, "The Huguenots," with Mr. Burke.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing arias "Tancredi," "Gazza Ladra," (first time,) "Batti Batti," from "Don Giovanni," and the "Ricci Waltz."
MADAME JOHANNSEN
will sing "Schweizerlieder Volkslied," by Kucken; Polka, by Lindblad, and aria "Don Giovanni."
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT
will recite a celebrated English poem.
MR. JOSEPH BURKE
will play "Ernst's Elegy," and the "Huguenot" duet, with Thalberg.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved seats, $1 50 and $1. The sale of seats commencing on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 9 o'clock, at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st.
On Wednesday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Thursday the remaining $1 50 and $1 seats. All seats unsold may be had at the door during the evening.

THALBERG'S MATINEES.
The sale of subscription tickets for the
THIRD SERIES OF THE MATINEES
commences on Thursday, at Breusing's and Van Norden & King's.

THIRD SERIES OF THALBERG'S MATINEES.
MONDAY, March 2, and THURSDAY, March 5.
The public are respectfully informed that all the tickets for the first series are sold, and as there are only about twenty-five tickets for the second series left, which undoubtedly will be disposed of by twelve o'clock this morning,
The management hastens to announce a
THIRD SERIES
of
TWO MATINEES,
for MONDAY, March 2, and THURSDAY, March 5.
Price of Subscription Tickets Three Dollars. Number of subscribers limited to four hundred.
The sale of tickets for the third and last series commences on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 26, at the Thalberg Ticket offices.
THE SCHEME FOR THE THIRD SERIES will consist of entire differently pieces from those of the first and second series.

THALBERG'S ONLY CONCERT IN WILLIAMSBURG.
Odeon, SATURDAY, Feb. 28.
S. THALBERG,
MADAME D'ANGRI,
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE, SIG. ABELLA.
The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at FOSTER'S Music store, No. 83 South 7th st. All seats unsold during the day may be had at the door in the evening. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock—to commence at 8. Programme will be published on Thursday.

THALBERG'S FOURTH FREE CONCERT to the Children of Public Schools commences to-day, at 11¼ A. M., at Niblo's Garden. No persons admitted except the press, the clergy, and the physicians, with their circulars.

THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION'S
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
of this season will be held at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The following artists will appear:
Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK,
Miss CAROLINE M. SHEPPARD,
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM, Mr. WM. MASON,
Mr. CANDIDO BERTI, Mr. GASSEL, and
Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
Mr. J. A. JOHNSON,
Together with a Vocal Quartette Party, and Full Chorus.
Tickets at 50 cents, can be obtained at HALL'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, and at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

GOLDBECK'S LAST MORNING RECITAL of classical and modern music will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at the Spingler Institution, No. 1 Union-square. Miss DE ROODE, Mrs. OTTO FEDER, Mr. W. DOEHLER. To commence at 2½ o'clock precisely. Tickets at $1 each. To be had of all the principal music sellers.

BURTON IN THREE CAPITAL COMICAL characters for his benefit to-night—Captain Cuttle, the new Camille, and poor Snoozle, in the inimitable DUALITY.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

THE BEST COMEDY, THE FUNNIEST Farce, and the most ludicrous Burlesque in one night. An immense combination for Burton's benefit this evening.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

BURTON AS CAMILLE, THE BROKEN-HEARTED Blossom, this evening, for his benefit. Great doings.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, OR STOLEN AT New-Haven, Conn., on or about the 18th inst., a sealed package containing the following bonds, viz.:
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1305.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1306.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1307.
One Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bond, No. 1507.
One California Bond of 1870, No. 858.
One California Bond of 1875, No. 504.
The Bonds are $1,000 each.
The public are cautioned against the negotiation of these bonds. As all payments upon them have been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owner. One hundred dollars will be paid for the return of the package with the contents entire, to the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., and no questions asked.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY EVENING, near the corner of Broadway and Broome-st., a small black and tan TERRIER DOG, with long tail and ears clipped, answering to the name of "Don." He had on a patent leather collar when lost. He is very shy of strangers. Any person leaving the dog at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A note for $300, dated Jan. 16, 1857, drawn by JOHN J. DODD to the order of H. H. ROBERTSON, and indorsed by him and others, payable at New-York Exchange Bank at sixty days, is lost. All persons are hereby notified against negotiating the same.
H. H. ROBERTSON.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, a blue morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry notes, payable to the order of the subscriber, and not indorsed. Whoever will return the same to NELSON & CO., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., will receive the above reward.
JOHN PECKHAM.

DRIFTED AWAY.—THE OYSTER SLOOP JAMES THOMPSON, from Norwalk. Sailed from Piermont. Last seen near Forken Island. Whoever picks her up or will give information concerning her to Captain HARMON H. BELL, Norwalk, Conn., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY EVENING LAST, EITHER in 14th-st. or 23d-st., a GOLD BRACELET. Anybody finding the same will please leave it at No. 292 West 23d-st.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
LAND AGENT,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
Refers to
S. S. HAYES, Esq., Attorney-at-Law......Chicago, Ill.
Hon. J. A. McCLERNAND......Springfield, Ill.
ROBERT ROBINSON, U. S. M. Agent......Middleton, Ia.
HINCHMAN & LOOMIS, Land Dealers......Quincy, Ill.
AYERS, CAMPBELL & CO., Bankers......Jacksonville, Ill.
C. K. ADAMS, Land Agent......Knoxville, Ill.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 74 Wall-st., to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, [illegible] of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburg, [illegible] with all the modern improvements, [illegible]. The corner house has [illegible] suitable for a physician [illegible] Broadway [illegible] st., and a [illegible] city ferry [illegible] on South 5th st., and [illegible] The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of
J. V. MESEROLE,
Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement brick house and lot, No. 14 Charles-st., (Warren-place,) near Greenwich-av.; lot 25 by 100 feet, house 20 by 54 feet, three rooms deep on each floor, with rear stairs to 3d story, hot and cold water and gas on each floor, bathing tub, shower bath, water closet, wash room, with tubs, &c. The house is well arranged for one large or two small families, is newly painted throughout, in complete order and of easy access to stages and City railroads. To avoid unnecessary trouble to the occupants, the premises can be seen only on application to GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, or at the 6th-av. Market, between 28th and 29th sts., before 1 o'clock, where price and terms of sale will be made known.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz.: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house, with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE HANKE, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—THE NEAT three-story and basement brick house No. 116 Wayne-st. The lot is 20 by 66; the house is 20 by 30 feet, situated on high ground and in the most pleasant part of the city, about five minutes' walk from Ferry, containing all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, &c. Price $4,500, of which $1,500 can remain on mortgage. Furniture also for sale. Possession given on short notice. For information, apply to GEORGE B. VAN SAUN, on the premises or at No. 108 West and No. 145 Liberty-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE AT HARTFORD, CONN.—THE new, elegant and convenient dwelling-house No. 47 Washington-st., containing 3 acres of the finest land, all connected in 1 lot. The house is large, containing all the modern improvements, suitable for a genteel family, and only 10 minutes walk from the State-House, and in the vicinity of the residences of THOMAS K. BRACE, WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH, CHARLES H. NORTHAM and ROSWELL C. SMITH, Esqs. Terms easy, &c. Apply to ROBERT BUELL, No. 132 State-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITES IN YONKERS. —11 acres of land, on the north side of High-st., in the village of Yonkers, one mile north of the dépôt, commanding a view of the Hudson River and Bay to Staten Island, and overlooking the village and the valley of the Nepperhan River. To one or more parties who may wish retired situations with unrivaled scenery which cannot be obstructed, the above property offers superior inducements. For terms, apply to J. H. STEDWELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, AT RYE-NECK—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 63 South 9th-st., Williamsburg. The house is modern finish, and replete with every convenience, gas, &c., a few minutes' walk from Peck-slip and Division-av. ferries; desirable neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH basement house No. 51 Horatio-st., with cellar and kitchen, Croton water, gas, connected with sewer, and all the modern improvements, a small, neat, and convenient dwelling, and rents for $600 per annum. Terms easy. Inquire of H. N. GAMBLE, office of the New-York Planing Mill, foot of Bank-st., or in the evening at No. 54 Amity-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 126th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad dépôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 50 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT DOBB'S FERRY —Commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, containing one third of an acre. The house is a cottage, built of brick, new and in first-rate order, with stable, &c. Good water—having a good cistern and spring. Inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobb's Ferry, or WILLIAM BARBER, No. 53 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, HOUSE AND LOT No. 75 Tillary-st., containing twelve rooms; lot 25x86-6 inches; ten minutes' walk from three ferries. Part can remain on mortgage; in good order, and if not sold by March 10 will be sold on that day at the Merchants' Exchange. Apply to JAMES COLE, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York, or opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 156 West 24th-st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK and basement-house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of croton water, gas, furnaces, green-house, &c. Price, $10,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS— The modern-built three-story brick house No. 8 Willow-st., within two minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Has gas throughout, range, &c., and is in complete repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN— Several fine houses near the ferries; will be sold very cheap, (far below their value,) 5 per cent. in cash and 5 per cent. and interest yearly until paid.
THEO. MARTINE,
No. 190 West 28th-st., from 7 to 11 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses and full lots, the second and third houses east of 4th-av. on 36th-st. They are built in the most substantial and elegant style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Can be seen any hour through the day.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot; house 21 feet 8 inches, by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements, and in good order; neighborhood first-rate. Any person wishing to buy a good, convenient and cheap house, may do so by calling at No. 164 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house on 10th-st., near 2d-av., $12,500; a three-story brick house on 27th-st., near Lexington-av., $7,500; a four-story brown-stone house on 22d-st., near Lexington-av., $13,000.
J. RAYMOND JONES,
No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 9. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $1,600. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor, or at No. 45 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av., in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar, 25x48, with piazza in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON AND near Washington, Union, Stuyvesant and Madison Squares; also, houses in every variety of style and location, from $5,000 to $65,000. Apply to
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story house No. 64 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., containing the improvements, and in complete order. Possession on or before 1st April. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—FIFTY acres of land on the south side; one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences; would be sold together, or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND 8 acres of land, on the banks of the Hudson River, near the dépôt at Fishkill. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN GOWDY, Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY VALUABLE country seat, on the east bank of the Hudson, at a convenient distance from the City. For particulars, inquire of C. G. THOMPSON, No. 86 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL stone-front house No. 218 West 31st-st., built in superior manner, and with all modern improvements. Price $6,250. Rent $900. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY and English basement house, with modern improvements; situation desirable; No. 292½ West 22d-st. Inquire at No. 77 White-st., near Broadway. Rent $750.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 109 Attorney-st., near Rivington. Contains gas, bath, range, heater, &c., &c. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st.

ANY QUANTITY OF CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Parties wishing to purchase, sell, or exchange property, will please call upon the subscriber, and examine his list of property for sale, and leave description of property they wish to dispose of.
J. RAYMOND JONES,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—[illegible] [illegible]

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Viz.: 5 first-class houses on the north side of Lafayette-av., between Raymond and Navy sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water-closets. The fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot is 25 feet, exclusive of 18 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY situated in New-Jersey, nineteen miles from New-York by railroad, and only 300 yards from the depôt; two acres of garden; every variety of choice fruits in full bearing; two-story cottage, nearly new, with every convenience; barn, carriage-house, laundry, &c.; plenty of shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Terms easy, and possession any time. Apply to J. M. HIGBIE, Room No. 1 Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Cedar and Nassau sts.

COUNTRY SEATS—HOUSES OF ANY DEgree of accommodation and with any amount of land from half an acre to five acres, will be put up with all the necessary outside improvements for a stipulated sum, in one of the most eligible situations on the Hudson River, within 12 miles of the City Hall, and with frequent access by cars to the City. Terms easy. Address J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil, or care of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.— A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A three-story brick, built in the best manner, recently painted throughout; delightful and central location, near railroad route, about ten or fifteen minutes from Wall-st. or Fulton ferry; contains gas, range, &c.; is well and completely furnished. Price, $6,750; $4,000 can remain; a great bargain; or will be sold without the furniture. Apply at No. 230 Gold-st., near Fulton-av., or address a note to Box No. 238 Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.— FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A number of very fine building sites on Hudson and East Rivers. Country seats, village and business property. Every information pertaining to purchase and improvement of property, given to principals at No. 287 Broadway, rooms Nos. 20 and 21.
M. K. COUZENS & Co.,
Agents and Surveyors.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-story house and lot, on the north side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—the centre house of three brick houses, with all the modern improvements. $3,000 can remain on mortgage for three years—balance cash. Apply to W. H. PHILLIP, at Bendell & Fairchild's, No. 138 William-st.

$9,000.—FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN WEST 20th-st. Neighborhood unexceptionable. In excellent order, and replete with all modern improvements. The furniture, &c., complete, would be sold, if desired. Apply to VANLIEW & SOUTHWICK, No. 61 Chambers-st.

PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT FOR SALE.—A snug cottage and 1½ acres at Babylon, L. I., on the road from the depôt to Babylon. Fine fishing and gaming; trout pond, and the great South Bay near. Price $1,000. A. J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, LATE WILLIAMSBURG.—The two-story and high basement house, with sub-cellar, built in the best manner by day's work, situated No. 86 South 2d-st., near 4th. For terms, apply at the house.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Owners wishing their property looked after and dealt with fairly, should call. Tenants can find a registry always on hand, at the old-established Land Office, No. 375 9th-av. J. E. HATCH.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick Church in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts., in good repair. For sale with or without the furniture and organ. Apply to E. W. PAGE, No. 20 West-st., or to V. ELLIOTT, No. 261 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—WITH furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, near New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A neat cottage, with nearly an acre of land, on the New-Brighton side. For further particulars apply to WALTER KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

$4,500.—FOR THE ABOVE SUM, WE offer a small snug house and two lots in the best part of Washington-av., Brooklyn, on easy terms.
MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

$2,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE in STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., with garden, barn and ice-house. Apply to
J. R. DEY, Esq., No. 60 Courtland-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE NEW FOUR-STORY buildings Nos. 205, 207 and 209 (new) Canal-st., well calculated for wholesale or retail jobbing business.
The large three-story dwelling and store No. 202 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st. A fine situation for a dry goods store.
The four new three-story and high basement houses Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 West 25th-st., finished with all the modern conveniences. Possession 1st of April.
The third floor of building corner Bowery and Division-st., lighted by 26 windows, and fronting Chatham-square; well adapted for trade or light mechanical business.
The comfortable two-story brick dwelling No. 21 Hubert-st., near St. John's Park.
Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE FOUR-STORY basement houses, (new,) Nos. 132, 134, 136, West 36th-st., near 7th-av.; neighborhood first-class; have all the modern improvements; good cellars and yards, all in perfect order. Possession at once if desired. Would be let to a desirable tenant at the low rent of $550. Apply to J. KELLEY on the premises, or to RAY BROTHERS, No. 8 Dey-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 2d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, SITUATED AT East Chester, 1½ mile from Mount Vernon Station of New-Haven Railroad, containing about two acres of land, stable, &c., and a great variety of fruit-bearing fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 195 South-st.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 175 AND 177 ATlantic-st., South Brooklyn. These stores are in the Athenæum Building, and are very desirable for dry goods or fancy goods; also, rooms on the second floor of the same building, suitable for literary and other societies. Rents moderate. Apply to the Librarian of the Institution.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IF desired, the house and store No. 384 Broadway. The store and basement may be rented separately. The premises are now being put in thorough repair. Apply, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., to WM. J. SINCLAIR, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE 3D AND 4TH STORIES OF THE building No. 467 Broadway, southwest corner of Broome-st.; building 28x100 feet; runs clear of building; well lighted, having 16 windows on each floor, with Croton water and 2 water closets on each floor. Inquire of
WM. GALE, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, situated in Brooklyn; the house has every modern convenience, with drain into the sewer. Neighborhood unexceptionable and convenient to all the ferries. Rent $700. Address, this week, P., Box No. 1,886, Post-Office.

TO LET—THE MODERN BUILT THREE-story and basement house No. 324 2d-av.; contains all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Apply to A. SCHANCK,
No. 318 2d-av., corner 20th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWENTY-second-st., four story, brown-stone front, to a small private family, of respectability only, who will board the owner's family of three persons for the rent. For further information, address UNION, at office of this paper.

TO LET.—THE MIDDDE COTTAGE (TOGETHer with or without one or both wings) on 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., with modern improvements, including a fine dining-room in the rear. Location unsurpassed. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 176 East 14th-st. Possession given the middle of April. Can be seen after 10 o'clock A. M. Apply on the premises, or to J. L. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with all the modern improvements, No. 118 Amos-st., near Bleecker. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, Irving Savings Institution, No. 96 Warren-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. F. [illegible]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON the high ground overlooking the Sound, east of Port Morris, about Harlem, Westchester County. A [illegible] will be leased on reasonable terms. The location is [illegible] side of Harlem Railroad, New-Haven Depôt, also steamboat, Jackson Store, and 3d and 2d av. Railroads from Harlem. Address M. F., care No. 12 [illegible]

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ATTIC HOUSE No. 67 West 19th-st., being three rooms in depth to each story, containing mirrors, glass chandeliers and mantel lights, and all the modern plumbing improvements. To a responsible tenant a lease will be given. Apply at No. 67 East 19th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY dwelling house No. 12 Bond-st., with dining-room extension and fully supplied with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 28 Walker-st.

TO LET—STORE No. 48 WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suite of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY, FRONT BASEment, and part of the third floor of house No. 250 West 21st-st., with all the modern improvements; rent $600. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, FIRST-class furnished house in West 11th-st. House and furniture nearly new. Rent $150 per month. Possession 1st of April or May. Address box No. 4,203 Post-Office.

TO LET—NO. 322 EIGHTH-AVENUE—VERY desirable first-class store and suite of rooms to be let or leased, all in complete order; access by stages and cars. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS SUITE OFFICES now occupied by the Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 50 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 18 and 20 50th-st., near 5th-av. Rent $600. Inquire at No. 24 50th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 38 MAIDEN-LANE, NEAR Nassau-st. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE LOTS OF ground on Front-st. near Gouverneur-slip, suitable for the coal or lumber business. Apply at No. 18 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE —From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park. No. 86 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.
Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 781 Broadway.
Also, the store basement of said building.
Also, the large brick stable No. 45 East 35d-st. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANTLY-LOCATED and conveniently-arranged 2-story, attic and basement dwelling-house, No. 141 Schermerhorn-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, in a pleasant neighborhood, where there are no disagreeables; the water is the best in the city; a good cistern is in the yard, and water introduced from it into the kitchen; to a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Mr. AUGUSTUS CUNNINGHAM will show the premises. Apply to him at his carpenter shop in Hoyt-st., near Livingston-st., or No. 200 Livingston-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, WITH THE FURNITURE AND RENT BOARDED OUT.—The advertiser would rent his country seat to an acceptable party, and would consider the board of his family (three persons) an equivalent for the rent. His place is one of the most desirable on the Hudson. Distance from New-York a little over one hour. Address L. H. C., office of this paper.

YONKERS—YONKERS—TO MANUFACTURERS.—To let or lease, the large new four-story brick building, fronting on the river and near the Hudson Railroad Depot, steamboat and sloop landing, at Yonkers; is strongly built and well lighted. Apply to L. A. GOUDE, over Post-Office, opposite, or of H. T. DEVOE, No. 269 West-st., New York.

IN BROADWAY—A LEASE OF ABOUT 10 years of a building, about 28 feet front by 130 feet deep, between Franklin and Canal sts., with two fronts, at a reasonable rent to let or for sale. For particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE BASEMENT AND VAULTS of building No. 1 Waverley-place, northwest corner of Broadway. Also, the second story and offices above. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 43 Bond-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 43 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIR SMITH, No. 88 Nassau-st.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on both Astor-place and 4th-av., a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 453 Broome-st., second door from Broadway. Apply to WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL VERY GOOD OFFICES IN the superior fire-proof building, corner of Wall and Pearl sts. Inquire at the Seamen's Bank for Savings.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL DESIRABLE Offices in the Commonwealth Bank building, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—HOUSE, barn and carriage-house, with about 4 acres of land, beautifully located about ¼ mile from William's Bridge, near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—PART OF HOUSE, within 10 minutes' walk of the City Hall, east of Broadway; reference; rent not more than $300. Address ADAMS, this office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—ON THE West side of town; must be in a pleasant location and contain all the modern improvements. Address W., Box No. 655 Post-office, stating locality and rent.

WANTED TO HIRE—A BRICK BUILDING OF at least three stories, for a first-class school, between 20th and 30th sts. and 4th and 5th avs. Address HARRIS, at this office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COUNTRY SEAT of from 20 to 50 acres, with privilege of buying, about 15 or 25 miles from New-York, by Hudson River or Harlem Railroads. Address COUNTRY, Times Office.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water-closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 446 Water-st., between Market and Pike sts., second and third floors, well lighted, and in good locality. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS— Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 101 Walker-st.

STEAM-POWER.—ROOM TO LET ON FIRST floor with steam-power. Apply to DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.— Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 409 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE.
FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

LEE & CO.'S
GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, ETC.
No. 309 Bleecker-street,
NEW-YORK.
Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any landscape, letters, or other device required upon them.
They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
Offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

RAILROAD IRON.—ONE THOUSAND TONS of 57-pound rails, deliverable on Lake Erie; 1,000 tons, deliverable at the port of New-York. Both lots ready for immediate use, approved make and pattern. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

1857. FAST FREIGHT LINE. 1857.
MERCHANTS' DISPATCH,
OWNED BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
This responsible Fast Freight Line contracts goods from New-York, Boston, and Albany, to Buffalo, and points West and South at fair rates, and guarantees time. Having reliable agents of our own at all points of transhipment, and running cars used exclusively by us on fastest freight trains, we are enabled to give goods greater dispatch than any other Freight Line out of New-York and Boston. For bills of lading or contracts apply to
A. H. LIVINGSTON, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.
G. G. KIDDER, No. [illegible] State-st., Boston.
J. B. F. BARNARD, No. 490 Broadway, Albany.
General office in old dépôt of Lake Shore R. R. Buffalo.
P. G. MARSH, Superintendent.

FARMS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY SEAT and farm, containing one hundred acres, with a fine large new dwelling house, finished in elegant style, [illegible] with neat out-buildings, including barn, wood house, [illegible] and tenant house; orchard, both old and young fruit trees, shrubbery, and ornamental trees of every variety; grounds in front and garden laid out with gravel walks, with everything complete to make a [illegible] for a genteel family; located on the Elmira and [illegible] Plank Road, 2½ miles from the beautiful [illegible] village of Elmira, Chemung County, [illegible] where the best facilities are offered for [illegible] [illegible] are in unusual good order, and soil as productive as any in the State. A view of the [illegible] and a portion of the farm can be seen by calling on the subscribers, when a more minute description will be given. Cash price, $12,000.
J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SCHUYLER'S ISLAND IN LAKE Champlain, comprising about 200 acres, half of which is under high cultivation. The soil is of the best quality, and the ground beautifully sloped. The view from the island is very extensive, embracing the ranges of Adirondacks, the Green and Trembleau mountains, and almost the whole of Lake Champlain, with its islands and the towns on its banks. On the north side there is a fine beach for bathing. The fishing and shooting in the neighborhood is excellent. The island is situated near the West shore, in a line between Port Kent and Burlington, [illegible] miles from the latter. The steamboats on the lake will always stop at the island when there are passengers for land. There is a dwelling and three barns on the premises. For a country seat or Summer hotel the location is unsurpassed, and the property is offered at a very low price. For further particulars apply to WM. S. CONSTANT, No. 30 William-st., 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED THREE quarters of a mile west of the beautiful village of Geneva, Ontario County, on the Geneva and [illegible] road, containing 150 acres of the first quality of land, watered and fenced, and under excellent cultivation; an abundance of choice fruit trees. The improvements consist of a large brick dwelling house, with wing and kitchen additional; two tenant or farm houses, stable, ice house, work shop, and large barns [illegible] The house occupies a commanding situation, [illegible] the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, the villages of Geneva, Waterloo and Seneca Falls, with a varied and extensive view of the surrounding country for 20 miles. [illegible] and its healthy locality, render it one of the most desirable residences in Western New-York. For further particulars and terms, apply to JAMES H. WOODS, [illegible] Pine-st., New-York, or to the proprietor,
PAUL [illegible]
Maple Hill, near Geneva, Ontario County, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY [illegible] the Harlem Railroad, about twenty miles from the city, consisting of eighty acres of land, on which is a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and [illegible] [illegible] large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling houses, with orchard, [illegible] and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable [illegible] bed, good water-power, with two dams and several [illegible] buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes, [illegible] one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole $25,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property. [illegible] First-class houses or good vacant lots in this city would be taken in exchange. A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—17 miles from Fulton Ferry, of about 40 acres, [illegible] 2½ miles from two railroad depôts, one of which is Hempstead Village, in which are schools and churches; same distance from Near Rockaway landing, where large vessels come up to; good shooting and fishing; dwelling house new; outbuildings good. A rapid stream runs through the farm; situation perfectly healthy. It is well calculated either for a farm or a summer retreat; the land is of excellent quality. Price, $4,000—$2,000 of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. E. JOHNSON, over the Central Bank, Brooklyn, or adjoining the premises, half mile south of Washington or Trimming-sq., on the Hempstead Plank Road.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY GOOD FARMS from 16 to 100 acres, in and near the village of Madison, Morris Co., New-Jersey; 3 farms, very desirable properties, and worthy the attention of those who are desirous to purchase country property. One of these farms, 21 acres, is within 10 minutes of the depôt; good house and out-buildings, nearly new, with good fruit of all kinds, shrubbery, flower garden; beautifully situated, and well shaded with trees, &c.; also, several houses and gardens attached, &c. Beautiful country site for country residences. S. D. HUNTING,
Waverly House, near the Depôt.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND TERMS EASY.— A farm of 15 acres, at New-Lots, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry, 1½ miles from the junction of Fulton and Division avs., ¾ mile from Cypress Hills Depôt, 15 minutes by the cars, 50 rods from a public landing; good boating, fishing and gunning; farm is about 2 miles from the City limits, is well watered, and a good garden or dairy farm; extremely healthy and desirable. Will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner is leaving the country. Inquire of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; or of A. SARGENT, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 25 or 30 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad. There are on the premises a Gothic house, with every modern improvement, barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, two never failing springs, old and young orchards of all kinds of fruit, and a well-stocked garden. This property will be sold at a low price as the owner is about to leave for the West. Apply to ANTHONY VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village, or SKEEL, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 200 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT GROVE—THE RESIDENCE of ARTHUR TAPPAN, situated on the east bank of the Passaic, near Belleville, N. J. It contains 25 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, a natural grove near the house, and a variety of fruit trees. Dwelling modern built, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. For further particulars apply on the premises, or to EDWARDS BROTHERS, No. 35 William-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—OF A FINE FARM NEAR Smithtown, Long Island, containing 160 acres, half in the highest state of cultivation, balance timber; new dwelling, 30x30, with marble mantles, &c., wing with dining-room, kitchen and bedrooms. Large barn, wagon-house, granary and sheds for 30 cattle; ice-house, &c. It is well watered and has a great variety of fine fruit and a thrifty locust grove.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—A FARM situated near the village of Bound Brook, New-Jersey, one mile from the Central Railroad, containing 116 acres, handsomely situated in a good neighborhood, one new 2-story house, one tenant house and all under good cultivation, the subscriber offers for sale very low. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bound Brook, New-Jersey. JOHN SMALLEY.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN WESTchester County, containing about 150 acres of land, out-houses in good order, principally new, location healthy. For full particulars, apply to ALFRED F. LEGRAVE, Hardware merchant, No. 235 Greenwich-st., or to MARTIN & FULKERSON, Stationers, No. 184 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Stamford, Conn., and 45 or 71 acres of first-rate land; it is beautifully situated in the village of Stamford, Conn. Will be sold much less than its value. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 88 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM AT TARRYTOWN— about 40 acres, all under cultivation; large dwelling-house, barns, ice-house, &c., in perfect order, suitable for a gentleman's residence. Address T. F. B., Times Office.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED 1½ MILES from the Chestnut-st. depôt, Newark, N. J., containing 24 acres, 5 of which is a fine wood lot, balance very productive. For particulars, apply at No. 37 Maiden-lane.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FARM OF ONE hundred acres, within eight miles of Washington. For particulars apply to JNO. H. MCCUTCHEN, Washington, D. C.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13[illegible] Water-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment or sources of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of same by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,531, New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; situation is immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agents' dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Elm and Canal sts., about 31 feet. Leased until May 1, 1861, at $375 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

[illegible]

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, and at the offices of the Insurance Companies in this City.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRISTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, ESSEX, BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIJAH VALENTINE, DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

CANAL AND CHRISTIE STREETS—The five-story brick house and plot of ground on the northwest corner of Canal and Christie sts., and known as Nos. 126 and 127 Canal-st.

STANTON AND CHRISTIE STREETS—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Christie sts., and known as No. 28 Stanton-st.

WOOSTER-STREET—Three lots of ground with the improvements thereon on the east side of Wooster-st., near Blecker-st., and known as Nos. 202, 204 and 206 Wooster-st.

GREENE-STREET—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

BAYARD-STREET—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Bayard, near Mott-st.

ESSEX-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 71 Essex, near Broome-st.

BROOME-STREET—The valuable lot of ground with the improvements thereon on the southwest corner of Broome and Essex sts.

ALSO—Two lots with the buildings thereon adjoining the above on Broome-st.

MULBERRY-STREET—The two-story and attic frame house and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., known as No. 29 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The three-story brick house and lot on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 31 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last described, and known as Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Mulberry-st.

PARK-STREET—The houses and lots on the south side of Park-st., near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 85, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale.

Lithographic book maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Broad-st. STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee, No. 150 Nassau-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S fifth regular Spring Trade Sale of hardware, &c., consisting of a general assortment, will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 236 Pearl-st. Also, with which the sale will commence, an invoice of stock goods—damaged goods. Also, at 12, for account of the underwriters, one case Rodgers' ivory knives and forks, fine spring cutlery, scissors, razors, &c. Also, three casks assorted hand, panel, back and web saws. Also, one cask fine table cutlery, assorted. Catalogues day previous.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BOWERY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the house thereon, covering the whole lot, No. 361 Bowery, on the southeast corner of 4th-st. Also, the lot adjoining and known as No. 359 Bowery, with the 3-story brick front house thereon. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—By PEED & COLE, on THURSDAY, at [illegible] o'clock, at Nos. 15 and 17 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of bedsteads, feather beds, washstands, tables, [illegible] carpets, crockery, copper boiler, [illegible] table and pipe, large range, fixtures, &c.

F. G. QUEVIDO, Att'y for Mortgagee.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

[illegible] & SAVAGE WILL SELL BY order of Receiver, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, at 11 A. M., [illegible] good will, and fixtures of a fancy basket and toy store, at No. 565 Canal-st., corner Renwick.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Covington City 6 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 8 per cent. Bonds.

$2,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$6,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$15,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$15,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad convertible 7 per cent. Bonds.

50	shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad	$100 each
50	shares Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad	$100 each
30	shares Des Moines Navigation Railroad	$100 each
30	shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	$100 each
20	shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	shares Prismatic Turning Co.	[illegible]
24	shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.	$100 each
1,200	shares Union Gold Co. of North Carolina	[illegible]
100	shares Florence and Keyport Co.	[illegible]
200	shares Dorn Mining Co.	[illegible]
1,750	shares Florence and Keyport Joint Co.	[illegible]
25	shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible]
100	shares Mechanics' Banking Association	[illegible]
[illegible]	shares Island City Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	shares Phenix Bank	[illegible]

[illegible]

140 Commercial Mutual Insurance scrip of 1855 and '56.

110 Astor Mutual Insurance scrip of 1851 and '52.

1,140 24 Sun Mutual Insurance scrip of 1851 and '52.

2,800 New-York Mutual Insurance scrip of 1855 and '56.

Also by order of the Executor:

100 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co. ... [illegible] each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 2.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &C.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½, at sales rooms No. 115 Nassau-st., by catalogue, a large and splendid assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, a part of which was manufactured by a Broadway dealer for his customers—consisting in part of twelve richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, in fashionable French satin brocatelle, which for good taste in style and finish are equal to any manufactured in this City; solid rosewood centre-tables, beautifully carved to match the suites; superior etageres, with mirror fronts and backs, some of which are of an entirely new style; French secretaires, secretaire book-cases, music cabinets, 6¾ and 7 octave pianofortes, by City makers; French-plate pier and mantel glasses, fine oil paintings, in rich gilt frames; extensive dining-tables, custom-made oak and walnut sideboards, dining-room chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm-chairs, rockers, bedsteads of the Elizabethan and other fashionable styles; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, wardrobes, &c., &c. Also, a variety of good second-hand furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping.

R. C. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE at the private residence No. 131 West 4th-st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of one splendid rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, covered in the best French satin brocatel, and richly carved; oil-paintings, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables, with Egyptian marble tops; richly carved side and corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks; Italian and French China vases; French pier and oval mirrors; mahogany sofas, sofa-beds and couch-beds; cushion chairs and large and small rockers; carved mahogany and rosewood bureaus, wash-stands and tables; richly carved French and Elizabethan bedsteads; China toilet sets; hair and spring mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; bedding; Brussels and ingrain carpets; bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers and fixtures, brackets, &c. Also, a large and elegant assortment of dining-room furniture, extensive table, silver plate, China and glass ware, pearl cutlery, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. Sale positive, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock precisely. By order of W. Gaines.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) 26th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.: Rich household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, 12 pieces in green and gold brocatel, sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy, sewing and fancy chairs; suite in hair-cloth, carved rosewood etagere, encoignure, corner-stands, centre-tables, oval mirrors, clocks, mantle and etagere ornaments; rich China vases, ancient and modern oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, rosewood pianoforte, seven octave, made by C. S. Seabury, rosewood bookcase, dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, China dinner, dessert and tea sets, plated ware, glassware, &c., bed-room furniture, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, tables, mattresses, paillasses, lounges, oil-cloths, carpets, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WOULD CALL THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION of those in want of excellent household goods to his sale at auction TO-MORROW (Friday) at 10½ A. M., at No. 248 West 22d-st., West of 8th-av. The house is expensively furnished with first-class goods, all of which are to be sold without any reservation. Among the numerous articles to be sold are 2 solid rosewood suites, rich mantel decorations, bronze gas-fixtures, 5 oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, lace curtains, 7-octave pianoforte, carved rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, 5 hair mattresses and bedding, elegant China dining and tea sets, silver ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine, and commences in the parlor at 10½ precisely. Catalogues now ready and at the house, which is to let and possession immediately.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOUR TWO STORY BRICK COTTAGES ON 32D-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 lots of land, with the 2 story brick cottages thereon, Nos. 58, 60, 62 and 64 East 32d-st., commencing 126 feet east of 4th-av.; the houses are well arranged for small genteel families, are provided with Croton water and water-closets; convenient of access by the 4th-av. railroad and one of the best lines of stages. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Murray Hill and in one of the most improving parts of the City. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years. For maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL SALES ROOMS, CORNER OF Willoughby and Pearl sts., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. Regular weekly sale. The stock of a retail crockery dealer, comprising a general assortment of China tea sets, rich painted and gilt China vases, rich cut decanters, tumblers and wines, spittoons, candle-sticks, Bohemian glass ware, rich plated casters with cut bottles, plated and Britannia tea sets, spoons, &c. Ladies' work-boxes, writing desks, accordeons, galvanic battery, patent self-heating sad-iron, counter, show-case, 2 double-barrel guns, 3 spring palliasses, large splendid spring mattress, and a variety of other goods. At 1 o'clock P. M.—Two dirt carts and harness.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.—THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., by T. MORRELL, furniture, paintings, mirrors, silver-plated ware, jewelry, fancy goods, cutlery, cigars, mattresses, beds, &c. Every article free from limitation and warranted as sold. N. B.—Select what you want, and it will be sure to save time. Not the least false bidding practiced. Second-hand furniture from a family included.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the 8th-av. Railroad Stables, the following personal property, viz.: 1 pair sorrel horses, 1 sorrel pony, 1 cow, 1 open barouche, 1 two-horse Rockaway, 1 light wagon, 3 sets harness, nets, &c. By order. GEO. LAW, Executor.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 507 (new No.) Canal-st., near Renwick-st., comprising a general assortment of parlor and bedroom furniture, rosewood piano, carpets, beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, crockery, glass ware, &c., with which the sale will commence. Deposits required at the time of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 69 Beekman-st., by virtue of an execution, several articles of parlor, dining-room and bed-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, &c. &c. Also two enameled cottage suits of furniture, by order of AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, Constable.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY (Thursday), Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 West 21st-st., near 6th-av., 1 magnificent rosewood pianoforte, 7-octave, made by C. S. Seabury; also household furniture.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN DARIEN.—The subscriber will offer his farm at public vendue, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Said farm is situated in Darien, Conn., on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between Stamford and Norwalk, and about 40 miles from the City of New-York. It is from 1 mile to 1½ from the dépôt in said Darien, from which four or five trains run daily to and from New-York. It consists of about 80 acres of first-rate land, is beautifully situated, not surpassed for scenery in the State, having a view of the Sound and the surrounding country as far as the eye can reach. It is well divided into plow, meadow and pasture land. The buildings are ample and comfortable. Said farm is well stocked with choice fruits of all kinds. It is a desirable chance for a person wishing a pleasant home in the country.

On the same day will be offered several building-lots, within 30 rods of the dépôt, where for a small sum persons may secure a lot either for a dwelling or for buildings for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, and where the facilities for doing business with New-York are as good as at any other place on the line of the road.

DARIEN, Feb. 14, 1857. G. MATHER.

P. S.—If the weather should be stormy on said day, the sale will be postponed to Tuesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Said place contains 5 acres of good land, with convenient house and barn, suitable for a gardener, situated on Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, one-quarter of a mile east of Jamaica, and within five minutes walk of the depot. If not sold previous to SATURDAY, February 28, it will on that day be sold at public auction, at the hotel of Caleb Weeks, in the village of Jamaica, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms easy and made know on the day of sale. For particulars inquire of ERWIN J. CRANE, No. 4 Front street, New York, or LAURENS REEVE, Jamaica, L. I.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, now landing ex. *American Congress* from London. For sale by the puncheon in bond, or in cases from store, by R. R. MESSENGER & CO., No. 52 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NEW SCHOONER YACHT, suitable for a pilot boat or cruising, [illegible] finished, [illegible] 57 feet keel, 16 feet beam, 6 feet 10 inches hold. Built [illegible] in regard to strength; frames of chestnut and white oak, all cut with the grain; planked and ceiled with 3 inch white oak; copper-fastened below the water-line; butt-bolted and square-fastened throughout; small centre-board, and about 30 inches of keel and shoe; outside ballast of lead cast in the shoe, and draws 4 feet 8 inches. Lies on the Passaic River, immediately above the Passaic Bridge, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 11 miles from Jersey City. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN BAYCRIGG, Passaic, New-Jersey; or to CHARLES AYCRIGG, No. 94 Warren-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits and experience, with a few hundred dollars cash capital, wishes to obtain a situation as associate partner in a safe and lucrative business, where integrity, strict attention to business, and a willingness to work would be appreciated. Address G. F. SCOVELL, at the office of this paper, stating the kind of business and the time and place an interview may be had. The best of references given.

$5,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, SILENT or active, with a cash capital of $5,000, to buy out a retiring partner in a manufacturing business. Article manufactured secured by patent right, and finds ready sale at large profits. One-half interest in the patent, together with stock, machinery, fixtures, &c., will be sold, or the whole given as security for the money. For particulars, address W. N., New-York *Daily Times* Office.

$15,000 TO $20,000—ONE PARTNER OF A [illegible] forced from ill health to retire, desires to dispose of a part interest. The profits for one year over $12,000, is permanently established, with valuable contracts on hand. Cash payments not required. Address, with real name, FIRM, *Daily Times.*

$3,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE PARTNER to join me with the above sum in cash in a splendid manufacturing business in this City. Profits large, sales unlimited and strictly for cash. Address [illegible], Times Office. Must give full name or no notice will be taken of it.

$5,000 TO $10,000—PARTNER WANTED—To engage in an established business which will pay $20,000 per annum net profit. A person somewhat acquainted with agriculture preferred. Full explanation given upon an interview or by letter. References exchanged. Address J. J. MURRAY, Times Office, N. Y.

TO BASKET-MAKERS—FOR SALE, AS soon as it can be peeled in the Spring, from 5 to 10 tons willow, warranted of the first quality, and well whitened. Basket makers will please send proposals for the same, stating price to be paid on delivery in New-York, or else here. Also, wanted, a good basket-maker. Address GEO. J. COLBY, Waterbury, Vt.

$25,000.—FOR SALE—AN EXTENSIVE hardware business; also, an interest in a large stove manufactory and iron foundry establishment, $100,000 now invested in the business; located in the western part of the State. Apply at No. 326 Broadway, room No. 18. N. DAVIS & CO.

$500 IN CASH WILL PURCHASE AN old, well-known and profitable tea store on one of the great avenues of this City. No more of the stock need be taken than wished, and for this good security on time will be received. Apply to J. T. WILSON, No. 270 Washington-st., corner Warren.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR PORTER-HOUSE, Reade-st., near West, doing splendid business; price $350. Also, splendid eating, drinking and lodging house, near City Hall; lodgings pays all expenses of house; price $600. Also, superior butcher-shop, 7th-av.; grand place; price $300. Apply at No. 118 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMboat ISLAND CITY, connecting with the Flushing Railroad, with or without all the privilege and lease of Fulton Market Wharf. Apply to A. C. UNDERHILL, at office of E. Hanford, architect, No. 5 Park Bank.

$3,000.—WILL SELL, TRADE, TAKE A partner with a small capital, or pay a clerk a good salary who can loan $1,000 on good security. The owner must go West. Call in the elegantly fitted up Restaurant, No. 387 Broadway.

CLOTHING STOCK FOR SALE.—AN ENtire stock of ready made clothing and furnishing goods; also store fixtures and good will of business. Inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR WOULD be exchanged for other property; a Restaurant doing a good business in the lower part of the city. Inquire 107 Bowery.

$1,000—IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—with room and fixtures sufficient for forty hands, and melting 5 tons. Inquire of STEPHEN A. DAVIS, 33d st and 11th avenue.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL S. SMITH.

COAL FREIGHTS.—VESSELS WANTED TO load for Providence, Nantucket and elsewhere in the Sound. Apply to DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A SIX-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILer, with shafting, pulleys, &c. Apply to JOHN KEYS, Nos. 101 and 103 Suffolk-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT SALE OF PIANO-FORTES AT NO. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for one week. Great reduction in prices. T. Gilbert & Co.'s, Chickering's, A. H. Gale & Co.'s, and others, new and second-hand. 25 pianos will be sold at extremely low prices. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—AN elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $300; one do., $250. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $125, $150, $200, &c., for sale at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—N. THURSTON & SONS, NOS. 8 AND 10 Bible House, Astor-place, offer at low prices, several superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, warranted in every respect. Also pianos to hire.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL REDUCE his terms on MONDAY, March 2, to the nominal charge of $2 50 for the course of ten lessons, guaranteeing a satisfactory improvement to all, old and young. Ladies classes will meet at 12, and 4 o'clock. Gentlemen at 3, 5, 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. daily, excepting Saturdays. Applications will be received daily, this week, from 9 A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., at the rooms No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Separate parlors for private instruction. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

BOYS ARE PRACTICALLY PREPARED for business at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway. They acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers, practical book-keepers, and learn more in one quarter than in one year at ordinary schools. Two private seats may be secured this week without extra charge. Apply early.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the public and her friends, that her establishment will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 9 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., a few doors from its present location.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.

PARLOR FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
OFFICE FURNITURE.

In
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.

FOSTER & LEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, wholesale and retail, at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 47 and 49 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suits repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been Vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The Northern Dispensary is located corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 271 2d-av.

The Northwestern Dispensary is located at 511 8th-av.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL [illegible]

[illegible]

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

ROB'T L. PATTERSON,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
CHAS. S. MACKNET,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
LEWIS C. GROVER,	ANDREW S. SNELLING,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	RANDALL H. GREENE,
HENRY McFARLAN,	JOEL W. CONDIT,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK—For the year ending Jan. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums and Policy Fees		$808,161 68
For Interest on Investments		230,120 59
For Annuities		8,023 00
Total		$1,046,305 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$279,168 32	
Paid Additions to same, being Profits	13,797 40	
Paid Surrendered Policies and Dividends	[illegible]	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	1,939 04	
Paid Annuities	2,664 00	
Paid Commissions to Agents	[illegible]	
Paid Expenses, including Rent, Taxes, Salaries, Postage, Exchange, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, &c.	66,919 21	
		$454,405 [illegible]
Net increase of Assets during the year		$610,249 94
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1856		3,178,934 [illegible]
Total net Assets Jan. 31, 1857		$3,788,784 [illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$5,529 [illegible]
Invested on Bond and Mortgage	3,622,795 40
Deposited for Taxes, Fire Insurance, &c.	8,121 06
Due by Agents	42,547 46
Total	$3,788,784 [illegible]

Number of Policies issued during the year ... 2,041
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1857 ... [illegible]

I have examined the above Statement, and believe it to be correct, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nathan'l Hayden,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abra'm Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Robt. H McCurdy,	John Wadsworth,	Cephas H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	John P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
I. Green Pearson,	Sam'l L. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Geo. S. Coe,	Hamlin Blake,	George R. Clark.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	S. M. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James E. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1857.

STOCKHOLDERS WHO WISH TO REGISTER their shares in this Company on the books of its London Agency, are requested to send the certificates they now hold to this office, indorsing on each certificate the following memorandum: "Surrendered to the Company for the purpose of registering the shares therein mentioned at its London Agency"—which may be signed by the stockholder personally, or, in his name, by his duly authorized agent. It is required that the certificates be discharged from their existing registry before the stock represented thereby can be placed on the books of the London Agency.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 22 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

EAST BROOKLYN ACCUMULATING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—The Directors of the above Association hereby notify the Stockholders that on and after Jan. 1, 1857, they will pay on each share of stock withdrawn the sum of $100 over and above the amount of dues paid in to the time of such withdrawal.

Such arrangement to continue until Jan. 1, 1859.

S. C. BARNES, Actuary, Kent-av., near De Kalb-av., East Brooklyn.

OFFICE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND R. R. Co., TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE March 1, on the first mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company will be paid on the presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

CHARLES WOOD, Secretary T. H. & R. R.R. Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$4,000 WORTH OF 2D MORTGAGES FOR SALE AT 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—The property is improved, productive real estate in Brooklyn, (8 minutes walk from the ferry,) and is worth $12,000 over the amount for which it is mortgaged. Address W. D., at the Times office.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, issued for the construction of the Rutland extension, will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after the 7th proximo. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

ATWOOD & CO.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and Managers of the New-York and Passaic Quarrying Company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, in the office of James Renwick, Esq., Tontine Building, Wall-st. JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.

TRANSACTIONS IN INSURANCE SCRIP—By WM. C. GILMAN & CO., No. 13 Merchant's Exchange, corner Hanover and Wall sts.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COMMISSION OFFICE, SMALLEY, [illegible] & BARTLETT, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

[illegible] will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canada.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.

In sums from £1 upwards, at 25 per £.

Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—$250,000 TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.—We offer for sale $250,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Coupons payable 1st July and 1st Jan. in New-York; principal redeemable at the same place in 1866.

This road is completed and in successful operation, 72½ miles long, commencing at the City of Indianapolis, the Capital of the State of Indiana, and terminating at the Ohio State line at Richmond, [illegible] with the Dayton and Western Railway.

This road forms [illegible] and doing a large and profitable business. The Company also operates the Dayton and Western Road, 38½ miles—the whole line 109 miles long. The earnings of the two lines for 1854 [illegible] and for 1856 [illegible] showing a large [illegible] over that of 1855; and the earnings of January, 1857, shows an increase of $8,306 over the same month in 1856.

The working expenses of the line for the past year have been less than 34 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the whole expenses, including repairs of track, bridges, wood-houses, &c., &c., and including considerable expenses properly in construction, such as covering and weather-boarding bridges, building additional depots, water stations, filling up dépôt grounds, ballasting, &c., are less than 45 per cent. of the gross earnings. These facts will appear by the Company's report for 1856, which may be had at our office.

The Company operates the entire line between Indianapolis and Dayton, each Company furnishing an equal proportion of rolling stock, in proportion to length of line, and paying the working expenses out of the gross earnings. Of the net earnings this Company is entitled to 71 per cent., and pay the Dayton and Western Company 29 per cent.

This line connects at Richmond directly with Cincinnati, and at Dayton with Columbus, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, and also with the Lakes; and on the completion of the Pittsburg and Steubenville road, it will be the shortest line between New-York, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

An inspection of a map will show that this is a part of the great railway line from New-York and Philadelphia by Pittsburg, Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana, to St. Louis.

This railway traverses the oldest settled, best cultivated, most populous and wealthy portion of Indiana.

No other portion of the Mississippi Valley is equal to the country on and near the line of this road and its immediate connections, in improvements, wealth and productiveness, and the passenger earnings of the road are very large, ($402,186, out of a total amount of $[illegible] for 1856,) and increasing greatly.

The entire cost of the road is about $2,300,000.

The first mortgage is for $600,000, at 7 per cent., maturing in ten years from this time, and the two mortgages will constitute the entire indebtedness of the Company.

The second mortgage is for $[illegible]; not more than $400,000 will be needed to be sold.

The object of making this debt is to pay off a small amount of floating debt of the Company, and certain Income Bonds maturing within the present and the next year.

We think these Bonds most amply secured. The Company has heretofore paid an amount of interest equal to the amount on the two mortgages, through the most stringent times, without a single failure; and we think the earnings must continue to increase for many years in about the ratio of previous years, which will not only pay all expenses and interest, but handsome dividends to Stockholders.

The Company has paid six per cent. in dividends out of the net earnings of the past year, leaving a surplus of nearly 4 per cent. on the stock.

The Company will have left assets in real estate, taken for stock and debts due for real estate sold, of about $140,000, which will be realized, and which will constitute a fund to reduce their indebtedness.

These Bonds will be exchanged for any of the 10 per cent. Bonds of the Company, falling due within the next two years, at par, on application to us at any time before they are disposed of.

We think these Securities a safe and most desirable investment, and commend them as such to our friends.

For any other or further information on the subject of these securities, apply to us at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 19th day of March. C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., NO. 35 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale the following securities:

$10,000 Milwaukee City 7's.

$12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$30,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.

$10,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 PER CENT. 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, due 1st March next, will be paid on presentation at the office of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo. J. S. COLT, Transfer Agent of La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and due 1st March next, will be paid on presentation at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.

J. S. COLT, Transfer Agent of L. C. & Mil. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 5th of March. Polls open at 12 M., and remain open until 2 P. M.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. 329 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next.

SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS is now payable on each share of the Capital Stock of the Munn Illinois Land Company.

D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer, No. 25 Merchants' Exchange.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, Feb. 20, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a half-yearly dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after Monday, March 2, proximo. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)

CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	R. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
E. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindlay Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Berry,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David S. Kesler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP UNder the name and style of STARR, FELLOWS & CO., lamp and gas-fixture manufacturers, and doing business at No. 74 Beekman-st., was dissolved by limitation on Feb. 1.

WM. H. STARR.
CHAS. H. FELLOWS.
CHAS. O. HOFFMAN.
JAS. G. DOLBEARE.
GEO. NICHOLS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, under the name and style of FELLOWS, HOFFMAN & CO., will continue the manufacture of lamp and gas fixtures at the old locality, No. 74 Beekman-st.

CHAS. H. FELLOWS.
CHAS. O. HOFFMAN.
JER. A. G. COMSTOCK.
JAS. G. DOLBEARE.
GEO. NICHOLS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE OLD COPARTNERSHIP of RICE, CLAPP & CO., New-York, and P. L. STERNBERG & CO., Buffalo, composed of ADDISON RICE, EVERETT CLAPP, PEARL L. STERNBERG, GEORGE H. BRYANT, and LEVI H. RUMRILL, was dissolved by its own limitation Jan. [illegible], 1857.

NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1857.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.—[illegible]

[illegible]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—[illegible] County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cook and State of Illinois [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

[illegible] Inquire at No. 67 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.—RICHARD S. WILLIAMS, [illegible] against HENRY GARNER and JULIA ANN GARNER his wife; WILLIAM S. STEWART, WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE, MARGARETTA SACKETT, and WILLIAM P. SACKETT, her husband, and ELI CURTIS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

July 1, 1856. MILLER & NUTHING, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA VAN PELT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of CHARLES BURKHALTER, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of September, 1856.

CHARLES BURKHALTER,
FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER, } Executors.
MATTHIAS CLARK.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER BUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. [illegible] Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st of October, 1856.

WILLIAM H. DUNNING, Executor.
HARRIET DUNNING, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER SHONNARD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of CHARLES SHONNARD, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 13, 1856.

JANE SHONNARD,
CHARLES SHONNARD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, [illegible], deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible].—Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1856.

E. F. TREADWELL,
MAXWELL WOODHULL, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of Suffolk County, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. PRATT, late of Sag Harbor, [illegible], deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Samuel Thompson, in Sag Harbor, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated Nov. 22, 1856.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, Administrator.
SARAH T. PRATT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SEAMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of SCHUREMAN HALSTED, No. [illegible] Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1857.

HENRY MOORE,
SCHUREMAN HALSTED, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUDE FIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 201 Sixth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1856.

CLARISSA E. FIELD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL BURGESS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at No. 69 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1856.

JOHN PAINE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELSON ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1856.

ALANSON ROBINSON,
SAMUEL TOWNER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PHILIP HART, late of the City of New-York, Baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYER MASTER, No. 2 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1857.

FRANCIS MILLER, Executor.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 18th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL.—$5 50 PER TON.—THE REMAINDER OF the coal in yard in Leroy-st., between Washington and West, will be delivered to hotels, families and others, at $5 50 per ton for furnace and grate size. Warranted the best coal in market. Apply at the yard, or at the office No. 47 Exchange-place. A liberal discount to dealers and cartmen. F. S. PERKINS, Treasury Hartford Coal Company.

BILLIARD TABLES.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES, WITH patent combination cushions (patented Feb. 19, 1856,) so constructed as to insure equal elasticity in all, accurate and strict mathematical correctness. Their unquestionable superiority has caused worthless imitations to be offered. For sale only at the salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, and at the manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st.

MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee.

BILLIARD TABLES.—DECKER'S MECHANICAL combination cushions, warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being loose, yet entirely safe. Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops, at reduced prices, at the old place. Manufactory No. 90 Ann-st. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscriber is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. [illegible] LINIMENT in pint bottles at 50 cents superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.

[illegible] February of the past [illegible] memory of the oldest inhabitant [illegible] interchange of April and [illegible] Sunday has ascended to 70°; [illegible] give symptoms of budding, [illegible] ridiculous, and that some [illegible] are already thinking [illegible] town for the Summer. How long the [illegible] will last, are irrelevant [illegible] at the present time of writing, but if the [illegible] prognostics are not to be disregarded, there [illegible] be rain before most of us are twenty-four hours older.

The weather really is something to date from. Our children will remember the present year half a century to come, as that of the hot February. We [illegible] sleep with our windows open, while our good [illegible] are hunting up the mosquito nets. Unless there [illegible] a frost speedily we shall expect next week [illegible] with our cream, and be on tip-toe for [illegible]

But it cannot last, and instead of March or even April showers, we may have deep snows, keen searching winds, and rigid, biting frosts. Gay, or some [illegible], has taught schoolboys that one swallow does not make a Summer, and it may be as well not to throw away our old overcoats until we are able to purchase new ones.

Looks in Commissioner Selah's Office.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Aldermen met at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The subject of investigation was the expenditures of the Department of Repairs and Supplies. It will be recollected that Comptroller Flagg sent a communication to the last Board of Aldermen, setting forth the loose way in which the business of the department, of which Mr. Selah is the head, was conducted. The communication was referred to the Committee of Repairs and Supplies of that Board, composed of Messrs. Tucker, Fulmer and McConkey, who examined the subject, and the two first-named gentlemen made a report, in which they showed that the work done for the Department was charged at rates varying from 50 to 300 per cent. (!) over the prices for which similar work was done for private individuals. This majority report closed with a resolution directing the Clerk of the Board to transmit a certified copy of the Report and Resolution to the District-Attorney for the action of the Grand Jury, should the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings not resign their respective offices within ten days after the passage of the resolution. A minority report was presented by Alderman McConkey, taking directly opposite ground, saying that nothing in the official conduct of the Department had been shown which called for action on the part of the Aldermen.

The reports were presented on the 17th November last, and were disposed of at that time by making them the special order of the meeting on the first Monday in last January, when the subject was again called up and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, of which, by a stroke of Democratic brotherly kindness, Alderman McConkey, on the organization of the present Board, had been appointed Chairman. He conducted the examinations yesterday. Whether any good results will follow, is exceedingly doubtful, if we may judge from yesterday's examination.

Mr. T. Waters, Jr., testified that he was a practical painter, and had done work for the Department of Repairs and Supplies; to his knowledge his work had never been examined by the Superintendent; he had never asked him the price of certain jobs before doing them, but the Commissioner had; he had not done all the painting since Mr. Selah had been Superintendent; he understood Barney & Styles had done some; he had painted a great many of the engine and station-houses; for such purposes he had used materials as good as those used by any painter in New-York; he charged $1 50 for painting one hundred superficial feet of roofing, and it made no difference in price whether one coat or two was given; he would not do work for less for anybody; he had heard that others worked for less, but did not understand how they could do it; the first work he did for the Corporation was in January a year ago; the last money he received was on the 2d of August; he had not received pay in full for any work done since last July; the Commissioner had told him that the money had run out; he paid his workmen $2 per day, and he asked $2 25 for their services; it was customary in the trade for an employer to make 25 cents of the wages of his workmen. [A number of bills were handed to Mr. Waters, who examined them and said they were the usual prices of the trade.] He charged $3 a day for his workmen to do graining, and varnish he sold at $6 a gallon; he kept an account of the materials he used and the time his workmen were employed in his books; for work other than that of the Corporation he charged the same prices.

The next witness examined was Mr. Henry Smith, who did all the pump-mending for the City, but he wished the Committee to understand that he had no interest in it, though it was carried on in his name. He stated that Mr. Dewey (late head of a bureau in the office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies) who died in February last, was the contractor for making and repairing pumps. After his death some of the friends of his widow went to Mr. Selah and asked if the work could not be carried on for her benefit, and he (Smith) was appointed to do it by Mr. Selah. This is the work which the majority of the Committee of the late Board say was charged 350 per cent more than it was worth. Mr. Smith testified as follows:

Q.—What have you seen of work done on pumps on the Bloomingdale Road? A.—I do not know that I have seen work done on the pumps there; we have so much work to do that it is hard to remember any one pump, without referring to the books.

Q.—Are you aware that work was done there? A.—Yes, Sir; all the work charged in that bill was done there.

Q.—Here is a charge for taking out a pump in Cherry-street—was anything else done to it? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Is not $60 a large sum for that? A.—I charge the same price as that formerly charged before I took the work.

Q.—Here is a bill of $45 for repairing a pump in Carmansville—did you see any work done to it? A.—I did not; my workmen say it was done; I take their word for it; I am governed in my bills by the prices Mr. Dewey used to charge.

Q.—Here is a bill of $30 for a pump in Fifth-street, near the Bowery—do you know what work was done there? A.—I do not.

Q.—Here is a bill of $110 for a new pump at 106 Bayard-street, near the Bowery—did you see the work done? A.—I don't know that I did; I don't make a practice of going round to examine or see the work done on pumps.

Q.—I see there is a charge of $60 for repairing a pump at Sixty-ninth-street—it is said that this pump could not be found. A.—I have said that I don't always go to see that the work is done, but in this case I am positive the pump was put up.

Witness stated that he was not examined before the Committee last year, although he appeared for that purpose; Comptroller Flagg wanted some practical men to examine the work, and they did so; they might be practical men for all he knew, but these same men came to his shop and offered one of his workmen $150 if he would sign their report.

No other witnesses being ready, the Committee adjourned to Friday afternoon.

Gas—Interesting Examination.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen met again on Wednesday, to resume the examination of witnesses as to the loud and increasing complaints against the gas companies.

Dr. W. Gibbs, of the Free Academy, was put on the stand, on the part of the gas consumers, and examined by Mr. Boese as to the relative illuminating power of combustible gases. Being desirous to confine his remarks to gas from coal, he admitted that various kinds of coal yielded varying quantities of gas, and that of varying illuminating power. The quantity in cubic feet bore no relation or ratio to the quantity of light. There was no guarantee, except the character of gas directors for honor and honesty, that the public should receive any given or required amount of light during a specified time. A specified quantity of gas may be bargained for and delivered, but the illuminating power of that gas may be very low. The average may be, and perhaps is, a power of 15 sperm candles up to 30. So that 1,000 cubic feet of coal gas of one kind may possess twice as much illuminating power as the same quantity of another. In answer to further questions, Doctor Gibbs said he had not paid special attention to meters—thought there was little reliance to be placed upon them that was not based upon the honor and honesty of the fabricators of such instruments. Undoubtedly meters might be made to register at any rate (correct or incorrect) that the makers pleased.

Mr. Boese said he was prepared to prove that the company can cheat the public. The public had no protection except in the honor and honesty of the gas companies. All questions as to meters were legitimate. Why was it that opposing counsel was so unwilling to allow any allusion to meters?

Mr. Willard said the simple question was, could a meter be constructed falsely? It could; no one disputed that. But it was no part of the duty of the Committee to probe into some ground of accusation against them, unless there was specific and well-proved offence, either in the construction of meters, or in any other way. If Mr. Boese were prepared with a specific charge, let him introduce and substantiate it. What bearing had these questions about meters? If intended to introduce some charge, let counsel frankly avow it.

Mr. Boese said that in England it had been found that the only effective protection which the public could have was in the appointment of an Inspector of Gas—an Inspector especially of meters. Here, as in England, the people felt that they need protection—some better dependence than the honor and honesty of companies. Such an appointment was very necessary here. The idea has always been studiously instilled into the public mind that the meter cannot lie. But now it is well known it can, and may lie, and the balance may be recorded on one side invariably. The Company had got an act for their protection—the public had none. Companies can cheat wholesale, and run against no statute in the book. They have exclusive privileges, no competition—like the Croton water affair—and the strictest investigation ought to be instituted as to whether the public were honestly dealt with under that monopoly.

Mr. Willard said that as to inspectors of gas or of meters, there was no objection on the part of the Committee to any. But the Constitution of the State had abolished all officers of inspection. So long as the sovereign people had decided there should be no office of Inspector, although it would be very advantageous, it must be remembered the Manhattan Gas Company did not make the law. Would any man say that his meter was false?

Mr. Boese said Mr. Willard could not be ignorant that there had been plenty of complaints about meters. All inspectors are not abolished by the constitution—there was the Inspector of the State Prison. The question before the Committee was to devise some plan whereby the rights of the public could be secured to them. He did not believe the constitution stood in the way.

The Chairman said their object was simply to inquire why the consumption had been greater since the reduction in price. He saw no objection to Mr. Boese' investigations and questions as to meters.

Dr. Gibbs was then asked: May not a meter be made so as to record incorrectly? He believed it might, but could not speak from experiment.

The Professor was next asked, by Mr. Boese, how the public could be secured in their dealings with the gas, and replied as follows: "I think there ought to be an Inspector of Meters; and secondly, that there should be an Inspector of the quality of the gas. That officer ought to make photometric demonstrations of its illuminating power, and also chemical analyses of its constituent elements, at varying periods.

The gas ought to come up to a certain fair and agreed standard; if it fell below the standard, there ought to be a corresponding penalty or deduction in price of the gas."

In cross-examination, the Doctor admitted he had a recollection of the peculiarities of the law in England on this subject. His impression was that the price of gas is much lower in England than in America. The pressure of the gas in the City has been greater lately than formerly; the richer the gas the lower ought to be the pressure. An inferior gas has less specific gravity, and pressure affects it more sensibly than it affects better or heavier gas, a greater quantity being forced through the pipes. Then it flares up. The consumer can undoubtedly lessen the pressure by the stop-cock at the meter, but that is a very irregular and uncertain way.

The Doctor said in reply to other questions that he thinks it possible to deliver gas at an uniform pressure over the whole City by the correct adjustment of regulators, and that would constitute a more reliable means than undertaking to govern the pressure at the works.

Mr. Willard tried to persuade the Doctor to be present during an examination of his meter. The Doctor saw no reason why he should do so. But what proof could the Company give that the same elastic fluid was passed in the test experiment as had been passed previously? He thinks the cheaper gas in London is poorer gas than ours. Undoubtedly gas is produced here at a higher cost than in London. The examination of this witness was very protracted, but the above is all that was material.

A witness was then recalled, (Mr. Downes, who stated that he could make a meter to register falsely.

Mr. John Firmin, who stated his business was that of a gas economist, examined by Mr. Boese—Got a meter directly from the establishment; it was incorrect; the hands went round irregularly, showing probably a leak in the drum; it was warranted, and efforts were made to mend it, but it never went right; this was professedly a test meter. He thought the question of meters a minor one. He had made many experiments upon pressure, and detailed a set of tabulated statements. As to what ought to be the pressure, it involves the inquiry—upon what burners? As to meters, at the University all the gas passes first through one meter—then it is recorded in separate parcels by smaller meters, and the aggregate amount recorded by the small meters is about one-third greater than the amount registered by the large meter. These meters are all supplied by the Company. He did not believe it possible to regulate the pressure at the works. Let, said he, the consumers be informed how to manage their own lights; not a single witness has reached the question; it is a want of knowledge on the part of the consumer how to burn their gas with economy. The meter before alluded to was not purchased from Mr. Downes. Mr. Firmin proceeded to state that the general cause of complaint of gas bills is the practice of burning the gas under a pressure much too high for a good light, or an economical effect. Also, from that variableness of pressure now existing. The remedy lies in some measure in the hands of the consumer, who will obtain as good a light if the gas be burnt at a pressure of about one-tenth instead of as now one inch, the usual pressure. This pressure is not determinable solely by the Gas Company, but is susceptible of modification by the consumer. Thus, at the office of the Daily Times, after the gas regulator had been fixed for the half inch pressure at the lower part of the building—it was found that below the regulator the pressure was less than half an inch and in the higher part of the building (with the same regulator the pressure was one inch—the consequence of all this was the waste of gas fully equal to one-third of the quantity charged for, with the inconvenience of defective light. This state of things is to be remedied by fixing each gas burner so as to give the required quantity of light, at the lowest possible pressure. This may be done in all cases so as to accommodate respective elevations—the gas must be checked generally at the top of the building where the pressure from the added force of the ascending gas, is greater than at the basement where it has entered the building. This process of checking or regulating is easily effected by one accustomed to the business. Adjourned until Monday.

How to Relieve Broadway.

A Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed on a resolution of Alderman Wilson, to consider the propriety of opening a new avenue west of Broadway, to relieve that crowded street of some of its travel, met and talked the subject over yesterday. They decided that this could be most effectually accomplished by cutting through from Union-square to Greene-street, then following Church-street, and opening the intervening blocks to Trinity-place, and thence straight to the Battery. Their report in favor of this proposition will probably be presented to the Board the second week of next session.

[Advertisement.]

Closing Sale Previous to Removal.—On the 15th day of March we shall remove to our New Store, corner of Broadway and Broome Street. The remainder of our present stock is selling off at prices that defy competition, and a perusal of the following list will convince every one of the fact.

Dining Services	149 pieces	$17 00
White Tea Sets	44 pieces	2 75
White Toilet Sets	10 pieces	1 00
Decorated Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
Superb Toilet Sets	11 pieces	7 25
Cut Glass Goblets	Per dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	Per dozen	1 25
Cut Glass Wines	Per dozen	88
Engraved Bohemian Clarets	Per dozen	2 50
Heavy Plated Castors, and 6 Cut Bottles		5 00
Heavy Plated Table Spoons	Per dozen	4 00
Heavy Plated Tea Spoons	Per dozen	2 00
Heavy Plated Table Forks	Per dozen	4 00
Heavy Plated Tea Sets	6 pieces	22 00
Heavy Plated Sugars		2 50
Heavy Plated Creams		2 00
Heavy Plated Molasses Pitchers		2 50
Elegant Cake Baskets		2 00
Four Light Bronze Candelabras, pair		4 50
Ivory Handled Table Knives	Per dozen	5 50

Clocks, Bronzes, Parian Ware Vases, Gas Fixtures, &c., in proportion.

E. V. Haughwout & Co., Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—Mothers will not find it necessary to force them upon their offspring. Children are eager for them. They expel worms from the bowels without pain, and, being free from mercury, may be given to infants. Bristol's Sarsaparilla, recognized for twenty years as the only absolute specific for diseases of the skin, scrofulous ulcers, &c., daily achieves new triumphs. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Excelsior, or Life's Struggles," has made a most decided "hit" at Purdy's National Theatre where it is attracting large and fashionable audiences. It is to be repeated to-night, with the grand pantomime of the "Red Gnome," and the thrilling drama of the "Token."

[Advertisement.]

Fashionable Intelligence.—Know that Knox will introduce his Spring hat on Saturday morning. Also know, Knox is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

To Photographic Artists and the Public.—The following note from Mr. Hall requires a public reply:

Temple of Art, No. 385 Broadway, Feb. 24, 1857.

J. Gurney, Esq.—Dear Sir: My attention has been called to your card of the 17th inst., published in the Tribune and Times, in reply to mine of the 16th, which appeared in the same papers. My engagements have been such that I have hitherto neglected to take any steps in the matter.

You understand better than the public possibly can the reasons which prompted me to pen my card. But you evidently misconstrued the somewhat ambiguous language which I employed, or your high sense of honor, propriety and justice would not have allowed you to prefer against me so grave a charge as "repudiating legal obligations" and making statements which were "false."

If you understood me as denying your right to practice the Hallotype, and your ability to present it in an attractive form to the public, you could not do otherwise than to pronounce such statements false.

The peculiar circumstances of the case, in connection with the somewhat ambiguous style which I employed, has led you into an error. But there was nothing in my card which, if properly understood, could have justified the conclusions at which you arrive. And, by correcting the erroneous impressions which your card is calculated to produce, you will do honor to yourself, justice to the public and to the undersigned. Wishing you every success in the practice of the Hallotype,

I am, very truly, yours, JOHN BISHOP HALL.

REPLY.

Mr. John B. Hall—Dear Sir: Your conclusion is correct, that the "peculiar circumstances" of the case, together with the somewhat ambiguous language which you employed, did lead me to misunderstand your meaning, and it affords me pleasure to be able to make this correction.

A discriminating public will award to you the honor of having invented the most brilliant improvement in the photographic art, and which I am determined to present to the public in all its exquisite perfection and beauty.

Yours truly, J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist.
Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, Feb. 26, 1857.

We, the undersigned, copartners in the disposal of the patent rights, throughout the United States and Europe, for this new style of portraiture called Hallotype, would inform Photographic artists and amateurs that we are now ready to dispose of said rights to suit purchasers.

JOHN BISHOP HALL,
J. GURNEY.

All business letters to be addressed to Gurney's Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.

Letters Patent, Granted Jan. 20, 1857.—A large collection of this new and beautiful style of portraiture is now on exhibition at J. Gurney's well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other styles; and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the finest photograph with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniature on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our most celebrated miniature painters,

"The stereoscopic effect is wonderful; our occupation is gone. These pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. Gurney is now prepared to execute said pictures for the public.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. Gurney, Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

Notice to those Troubled with Humors.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at Buckland's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 28th instant, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Kennedy's Salt Rheum Ointment allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

Kennedy's Scattering Ointment will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

Kennedy's Healing Ointment will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated Sore Legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

Donald Kennedy, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

Closing Sale, Previous to Removal.—E. V. Haughwout & Co.'s New Store, Corner of Broadway and Broome-street, will be ready for occupation on the 15th day of March, and having a Special Stock of Goods now in port to open with, we are desirous of Closing Out the balance of our present stock, previous to removal. A perusal of the following list will convince every one that the prices at which we are now selling will defy competition:

White Dinner Services	142 pieces	$17 00
White Toilet Sets	10 pieces	1 00
Fancy Decorated Toilet Sets	11 pieces	4 75
Fancy Decorated Tea Sets	44 pieces	6 50
Cut Glass Goblets	Per dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes	Per dozen	1 25
Cut Glass Wines	Per dozen	88
Pipe-Stem Sherry Wines	Per dozen	1 38
Pipe-Stem Engraved Do	Per dozen	2 50
Engraved Bohemian Claret Glasses	Per dozen	2 50

And Plated Ware, Cutlery, Gas-Fixtures, &c., in proportion.

E. V. Haughwout & Co., Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to John M. Dagnall, 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

THE PRESENT RELAXING WEATHER
WILL BE THE CAUSE OF MUCH SICKNESS
TO THOSE WHO ARE NOT WATCHFUL OF THE STATE OF THE BOWELS.
SORE THROAT, CROUP, COSTIVENESS AND LUNG FEVER, AND OTHER FEVERS,
WILL ALL PASS HARMLESS, WHEN BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE USED.
THESE PILLS ARE INDEED A TREASURE OF HEALTH,
BECAUSE THEY ABSTRACT ALL IMPURITIES FROM THE BLOOD.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
MANY ARE OUT!!
Purchase only of the Agents.
All boxes with 241 BROADWAY ON THE SIDE LABEL ARE COUNTERFEITS!
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 43 BRANDRETH'S BUILDING.
Sold also at No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, No. 52 Division-street and No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and No. 124 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg.
☞ REMEMBER! ☜
All Boxes with 241 BROADWAY on the Side Label are Counterfeits!
B. BRANDRETH.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Sick Headache and Bile.—These wonderful pills have been the means of restoring many persons to health, pronounced incurable. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequaled. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates & Co. have received the highest premium awarded by the American Institute for Portable Gas Works. Apply at No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A New Gas Company for Brooklyn.

The Gas Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council for two evenings past have had under consideration the proposition of an association of wealthy gentlemen, who propose to supply the city with gas equal to that now furnished by the Brooklyn City Gas Company for $2 per 1,000 feet, at $1 25 per 1,000 feet; and to the citizens generally at $1 75, instead of $2 50 per thousand feet, as is now paid to the old Company. They further propose not to demand a deposit of every citizen, and to supply, without pay, the proper meters. In a word, their proposition is to conduct the business of the Company upon an enlarged and liberal policy, if permission can be obtained to lay their mains.

The old monopoly will undoubtedly use every means in its power to prevent such a consummation, and has already put out a tender in the shape of a notice to the public that their gas will be furnished at $2, instead of $2 50 per 1,000 feet, after the 1st of May. The next step, undoubtedly, will be to supply gas without a deposit. If the Common Council will but consult the interests of Brooklyn, the new Gas Company will have the permission asked, and that speedily.

Sunday Cars in Brooklyn.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, a resolution was offered by Alderman Dalvecchio, of the Sixth Ward, empowering the City Railroad Company [illegible] to the Railroad Committee for report. That Committee, it is understood, will report favorably upon the measure, and the report will probably be adopted by the Common Council. As the Mayor recommended it in his Message, probably the resolution will become a law.

The Gowanus Garroting Case.

Coroner Redding held an inquest in Brooklyn yesterday on the body of John [illegible], when a verdict was rendered that death was caused by inflammatory rheumatism.

One week ago last Thursday night the deceased, who is a peddler, was found on a vacant lot in Gowanus, and was taken to the residence of an acquaintance on Hamilton-avenue, where he stated that four men had attacked him and stolen $4 from his pocket. He was intoxicated, and having $3 50 in his pocket, the story was not believed, and the next morning he went to No. 266 Smith-street, where he died on Monday last, as rumored, from injuries received at the time of the alleged robbery, but it appeared upon the inquest that he died from rheumatism in the heart, caused by intoxication and exposure.

Inhuman Conduct.

A brute, named Lucus, residing in Kelsey's Alley, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night last, deliberately seated a child in a tub of hot water, scalding it severely. Lucus was arrested by officer Powers, of the Third District Police, and was committed to answer.

Who Bids?

Concurrent with the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, on the 4th of March next, the Sheriff of Kings County will offer for sale a large variety of property belonging to the City of Brooklyn, among which are enumerated "all the iron safes in the City Hall, furniture of the Common Council Chamber, office furniture, portraits of the Ex-Mayors in the Governor's Room," (what a pity!) and a large variety of fire engines, hose carriages, &c. Who bids?

MARRIED.

Pyke—Jackson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. David J. Pyke, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Eve S. Jackson, second daughter of John D. Jackson, Esq., of this City.

Walsh—Conroy.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. J. Curran, Jeremiah Walsh to Miss Mary Ann Conroy, both of this City.

Frost—Cowpland.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, David Frost to Lurane B., eldest daughter of the late Capt. D. C. Cowpland.

D'Homergue—Palmer.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, by Rev. R. S. Howland, Louis C. D'Homergue to Clara Edith, second daughter of Wm. Pitt Palmer, Esq., of this City.

☞ Philadelphia and Savannah papers please copy.

Gay—Huntington.—At Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at the residence of Lyman Brewer, Esq., by Rev. Alfred Brewer, Amos W. Gay, of New-York City, to Julia A. Huntington, of the former place.

Bowron.—At Newcastle, Westchester Co., on Friday, Feb. 20, Dr. Joshua W. Bowron, in the 69th year of his age.

DIED.

Higgins.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, Francis Wayland Higgins, youngest child of Dr. John J. and Maria L. Higgins, aged 1 year, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 1 P. M., at the residence of his grandparents, Mr. Wm. D. and Ann Briggs, No. 188 Bowery. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

"Beloved of all on earth, his heavenly parent called him to Himself."

Dwight.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, Susan D., wife of Amos T. Dwight, and daughter of Leonard A. Daggett, Esq., of New-Haven, aged 34 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 37 West 25th-st., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. After which, her remains will be taken to New Haven for interment.

Lacon.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, William Lacon, a native of Shropshire, Eng., in the 64th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Easton.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, after a lingering illness, Lucy Easton, wife of Charles Easton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 31 1st-av., on Friday, Feb. 27, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Jarvis.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, Eliza, eldest daughter of George and Catharine Jarvis, aged 19 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 90 1st-st., near 2d-av.

Monfort.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mercy Monfort, widow of James Monfort, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Shadrach Smith, No. 204 East Broadway.

Kinney.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, Miss Anna Kinney, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Clinton and Montague-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Feb. 25.

$2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	106½	250 Cumb. Coal Co.	18¾
10,000 Virginia 6s	93¾	50 do	18½
5,000 Cali. St. 7s, '70	87	926 Erie R. R.	57
1,000 Cali. St. 7s, '75	85¾	750 do	57
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	86	700 do	s3 57
5,000 do	b60 85	100 do	s15 57
5,000 do	s6 84¾	100 do	b60 57¼
2,000 do	84¾	300 do	s3 57
10,000 do	b60 85	100 do	b60 57⅛
5,000 Erie R 2dm. bs '59	97½	100 La Cr. & Mil. R.	s3 73
500 H. R. R. 1st M.	97¾	600 do	73¾
1,000 H. R. R. R. C. Bs.	84	2400 Reading R. R.	s3 81
2,000 H. R. R. 2d M.	92	300 do	s30 80¾
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	102	100 do	s60 80½
27,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	98¾	100 do	s10 81
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	69½	525 M. S. & N. I. R.	c 75½
1,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs.	41½	25 do	75¾
7,000 do	42	50 do	b10 75¾
2,300 Cl. & Pitts. Div. Bs.	61	150 do	s30 75½
5 Bank of New-York	120	100 do	b60 76¼
20 Bank of Commerce	105	105 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3 124
10 Park Bank	99½	200 Hud. Riv. R. R.	37¼
32 do	99½	250 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	103¾
50 B'k Commerce Sc'p	104½	550 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3 74
5 B'k of the Republic	119½	300 do	b10 74½
65 Metropolitan Bank	110	100 do	b30 74¾
15 Corn Exchange B'k	105	600 do	74¾
10 Nassau Bank	103½	200 do	74½
8 Continental Bank	107	600 do	b60 74¾
61 Penn. Coal Co.	94¾	6 Chic. & R. I. R.R.	103½
20 do	94½	25 do	104
1350 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 90	50 do	103¾
400 do	b30 90	200 do	b30 103½
125 do	s3 89¾	400 do	b60 103¾
100 do	s15 89½	140 Mil. & Miss. Rd.	65
100 do	s30 89¾	100 do	65¾
65 do	90	300 do	s3 66
100 do	b60 90	100 do	66
300 do	b60 90¼	50 do	s30 66
50 do	b10 90	50 do	s60 65¾
686 do	90	7 Clv. Ham. & D. Rd.	95

Wednesday, Feb. 25—P. M.

The Money Market is again easy to Street borrowers on demand. The Discount Brokers, however, are still charging 9@10 ₩ cent. on prime paper, which causes the mercantile demand at Bank to keep very full. Demand loans go at 7 ₩ cent., and some of the Brokers are inclined to keep some of their means employed in this way. To the large concerns they are found a convenient resort when the Specie balances at the Clearing House run heavily against them. The want of this sort of reserve, in one or two instances last week and the week before, caused the Specie in the leading Banks to fall unusually low. The Foreign Bill Market, yesterday, was well cleared of the transient offerings on London and Paris and the business for the Boston mail proved large. The steamer from that port took no Specie. The Custom Duties this week are again ahead of the Sub-Treasury disbursements. The balance this afternoon $15,337,205 against $14,942,988 on the opening of the week. Stocks are firm to-day, and the market active. The rise on New-York and Erie is ½@1 ₩ cent. on the average sales of yesterday. New-York Central sold largely at 90 cash in the forenoon, and 90⅛@90 at the close. The speculators against the rise took in some stock at 90, and threw their contracts ahead 30 or 60 days, option to the buyer, at the same rate. Milwaukee and Mississippi was sold down at the early Board to 65 ₩ cent., seller 60 days, and went up to 67 cash in the afternoon. La Crosse brought 73 at the Second Board. The Western list generally was firm, and State Stocks steady. After the official list of sales was printed there was further business in New-York and Erie at 57⅛ ₩ cent.

The New-York and Erie management must despair of pleasing our neighbor of the Herald or its good friends in Wall-street who are bearing the Stock so fiercely just now, at low prices, on the eve of the Spring traffic. The first allegation of the party was that the January receipts were miserably meagre. They settle up $330,646 against $402,988 the same month last year. The next was that Messrs. E. D. Stanton & Co. were selling the Stock down, and that some screw must be loose, as Mr. Drew, the Treasurer of the Company, has part of his means with Messrs. Stanton. He is a partner in their business, to be sure, but not in their commission sales for account of other parties who select them to effect a purpose. This dodge has grown stale. It is not seriously regarded in the Street. The correct [illegible]. It may place Mr. Drew in a false position, but he has answered, we believe, to vindicate the credit of the Company on every proper occasion. But then, the story goes, that the Directors were selling out because the strike of last Fall had lost the road local popularity along the line, as well as the services of a goodly number of its oldest and best engineers. Of this there is no tangible evidence, and the truth would probably be found nearer the mark, if the sales of parties who hold no stock, and hope to buy their neighbor's stock "at a great sacrifice," to fulfill their short contracts, were assigned to this reason. But let that pass. The strike was said to be the result of the iron rule of Mr. McCallum, the General Superintendent. Upon his lack of popularity the Bears sold down the stock. Now it appears from the Herald that the property is to be directly ruined, because Mr. McCallum, from the most honorable purpose to relieve his Directors from all embarrassment on this subject—and without detriment, we are glad to know, to his private interests, which call him to another field of employment—voluntarily withdraws from the Superintendency!

We have partial English files by the steamer Indian at Portland. We find the following additional financial items under the head of

London, Monday Evening.

The sudden change in the wind at the close of last week has already altered the aspect of things, for it has permitted the arrival of the Heather Bell and Morning Light from Melbourne. The former left on the 1st of November, and the latter on the 15th. They bring respectively 81,478 ounces of Gold, value £325,912; and 124,000 ounces, value £496,000; together making £821,912. This is a very large and most seasonable relief to the Bank of England and many other interests. The [illegible] is also in from Sydney, New South Wales; but what amount of Gold she brings, if any, is not yet known. The two former vessels bring together 1,598 bales of wool.

This large receipt of Gold comes opportunely to at once arrest any apprehension of the Bank having to resort to any further restrictions on trade operations; but the full benefits it will produce are not immediately observable, as the Gold is not yet in hand.

Money remains in good demand with little or no abatement of pressure, but the tendency is rather better, in consequence of large arrivals of Gold from Australia. In some quarters there is a strong disposition to look for improvement almost immediately; but it is more generally expected to be delayed for at least a month, and then to take place only gradually. At the same time there is certainly more ease, though the market, owing to the continuous withdrawals of Gold from the Bank for export, is unsettled and often extremely tight.

A feeling of buoyancy has been imparted by so large an arrival of Gold from Australia, recorded above; but the effect produced on the funds has not been very striking, as there is known to be a very heavy bull account open, it is said as much as £2,000,000 having been carried over last account day. Consols are 93⅞ to 93 for money, and 93¼ to 93⅜. The dealers in the market appear to expect that prices will go up; and could there be but a fall in the value of money, there would, no doubt, be a decided improvement in quotations, but at present the dealers have the speculators for the rise in their power, and, without some very strong motive power, it is more than probable that there will not be much rise in prices yet awhile.

Liverpool, Tuesday.

Breadstuffs.—The dullness advised per Asia continues, but without concession in prices. At this day's Corn Market there was a fair attendance of millers and Dealers, who bought sparingly of Wheat—Flour and Indian Corn were comparatively neglected.

Wheat—White Canadian	9s. 2d.@9s. 4d.	₩ 70 lbs.
White Southern	9s. 4d.@9s. 8d.	₩ 70 lbs.
Red Western	8s. 6d.@8s. 4d.	₩ 70 lbs.
Red Southern	8s. 6d.@9s. 0d.	₩ 70 lbs.
Flour—Western Canal	30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.	₩ 196 lbs.
Philadelphia, &c.	31s. 6d.@32s. 0d.	₩ 196 lbs.
Ohio	32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.	₩ 196 lbs.
St. Louis	34s. 6d.@35s. 0d.	₩ 196 lbs.
Indian Corn—Yellow	33s. 6d.@34s. 0d.	₩ 480 lbs.
Mixed	33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.	₩ 480 lbs.
White	35s. 0d.@36s. 6d.	₩ 480 lbs.

The Telegraphic advices published this morning were a day later from London and Paris. Consols 93@93⅛ for money; 93⅞@¼ for the account; French Rente 68.50 for money.

Banks of Ohio—February, 1857.

Dr.		Cr.	
Capital	$5,398,915	Loans	$12,826,700
Circulation	8,702,793	Specie	2,003,875
Deposits	5,742,119	In State Bank Fund	2,236,666
Other Items	2,918,876	Eastern Banks	1,381,470
Total	$22,861,703	Other Items	2,998,902
		Total	$22,861,703

The March Interest on the 8 ₩ cents of the Milwaukee and Watertown Bonds, and on the City Bonds of Milwaukee issued to the La Crosse Road, will be paid by Mr. J. S. Colt, the new resident Transfer Agent of the La Crosse, at No. 8 Wall-street. The Bull's Head Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent.

Mr. John Thompson, No. 2 Wall-street, quotes Land Warrants to-day as follows:

	Buying Price.	Selling Price.
40 Acres	$1 15	$1 16
80 Acres	99	1 03
60 Acres	1 02	1 05
120 Acres	99	1 03
160 Acres	1 01	1 05

And Messrs. Le Huray & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote:

	Buying Price.	Selling Price.
40 Acres	$1 10	$1 15
80 Acres	1 01	1 04
120 Acres	1 01	1 04
160 Acres	1 01	1 04

Market active, with a good demand.

There seem to be Bears in our great staples as in our great stocks. The following curious document in the shape of a New-York Cotton Circular, dispatched early in January, to the Continent of Europe, in High Dutch, has accidentally returned to this country to be translated for the Daily Times into our vernacular. If not very complimentary to our people, it may be entitled to some consideration as originating in an official quarter. The author, we believe, has the honor of being the recognized Consul for several of the "small patches on the earth's surface," which vegetate in Central Europe under the magniloquent names of Kingdoms and Grand Duchies. Of course the consular privilege would be put in bar of all personal responsibility for the gross and manifold libels which the document conveys. So the name of the writer can be of no consequence.

Translated Extract of the Circular of a Commission-House on the Cotton Trade.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The receipts surpass even the heavy weeks of 1855 and 1856. The strong position of the market in the face of these receipts may appear as proof of confidence in a small crop, but it is owing to entirely different causes, and particularly to the peculiar condition of the New-Orleans market.

In no branch of commerce are the American and European interests so completely opposed to each other as in the Cotton trade. While the export trade is confined almost exclusively to European houses, all the planters and factors, as well as most of the speculators, are Americans who are more distinguished for shrewdness and recklessness than love of truth, particularly towards Europeans. Thus it is not strange that in regard to the crop complaints of every kind are put forth year after year, the substance is the same, but variations are made according to the different circumstances. They are put forth systematically, and the people in the South have obtained, by continued practice, such a wonderful degree of skill that their representations actually appear plausible.

It is not long ago that the representatives of the Cotton States in Congress published their estimates of the crop, putting the yield one-third to one-quarter short; but it is self-evident that no reliance can be placed on these estimates, made as they are by men who are either Cotton planters themselves, or whose opinions can be had for a trifling gratuity.

The manoeuvres, naturally, are directed mainly towards the great Gulf market, which alone receives one-half of the total product, and thus exercises a great influence on the other ports. There are in New-Orleans a great number of buyers who, although respectable and well-meaning, know but little of the business and often enter the market too early, and New-Orleans is besides the rendezvous par excellence of all speculative gamblers and swindlers, who receive extraordinary facilities from Liverpool and New-York agents, and who can buy any quantity of Cotton against a deposit of 1 or 2 ₩ cent. New-Orleans offers in times of depression the greatest advantages for purchasers; it receives the best stapled Cotton and has always large stocks, but these same causes contribute to render the business in a season when Cotton attracts attention the more excited and dangerous. "The climate limits all transactions to six months—from November to April—and in this short period all buyers, speculators, &c., must manage to make money to last through the year. They return after the Summer refreshed by their travels and recreations, and Cotton offers the best chance for turning their [illegible] to some account.

It is easily understood that the larger houses, who have to ship 25,000 to 50,000 bales during the season, [illegible]

According to all appearances, the same game will be played, in the same manner as in previous years. But even if the crop should finally turn out small, the early purchasers deserve blame, for at the time when they first made their estimates of 3,500,000 to 3,600,000 bales, there was nothing to warrant these figures, and if they had stated the truth, they would have admitted that their absence during the Summer had prevented their fathoming the reports, and that it is utterly impossible to judge of the result of the crop before the frost.

The English spinners have for years past acted upon the principle not to give early orders, [illegible] how not without limits, and it is owing to this that the shipments to Liverpool have been very [illegible] mostly on American account. It is very desirable that the remainder of Europe should do the same, and send out their orders before the stocks have accumulated in the Southern ports.

After the experience of past years it must be evident to every one that the good nature and liberality of the Continental consumers, in giving discretionary orders, are sure to spoil the business, the more so as the proportions of demand and supply are already in favor of producers.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 5s, 86½; Reading Railroad, 40¾; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Morris Canal, 16½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—Thos. [illegible], E. P. Brinn, Nelson Jones, [illegible] A. Hoffman, [illegible] C. Poor and lady, T. Ritch, [illegible] J. P. Reyes, 2 children and servant, [illegible] J. W. Beebe, Esq., [illegible]

In steamship [illegible] and lady, Capt. [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY. Sun rises [illegible] Sun sets [illegible] HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook [illegible] Gov. Island [illegible] Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Tennessee, Tinklepaugh, San Juan and Aspinwall, C. Morgan & Sons; Southerner, [illegible], Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans [illegible] and Havana [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. D. W. Perry, Taylor, Philadelphia, with coal.
Schr. Ida Mailler, Weeks, Virginia for Providence.
Schr. Jas. Ward, Ward, Boston, with [illegible]
Schr. Estelle, Kelley, Harwich, with fish.
Schr. King Philip, Chase, Norfolk bound to Providence.
Schr. Geo. Luff, Lyon, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. Mary C. Turbell, Cole, Providence.
Schr. Jarvis Lyons, Lyons, Bridgeport.
Sloop F. Brown, Gardiner, Providence.
Propeller Petrel, Arey, Providence.
WIND—During the day, S. W. to W. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Tennessee, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, No. [illegible]; Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Southerner, [illegible], Charleston. Ship Athens, [illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 25—Arr. ship Lord Woodbury(?), New-Orleans. Barks Tom Corwin and [illegible], [illegible]; Elberta, Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 15, in Crooked Island Passage, was passed brig Milton, for New-York.

Feb. 19, lat. 31 30, lon. 77 40, brig Judith Somers, from Attakapas for New-York.

Feb. 21, lat. 35 20, lon. 74 [illegible], ship [illegible], hence for New-Orleans.

Feb. 24, lat. 37 22, lon. 74 40, schr. James H. Sharp, 12 ds. from Matanzas for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Jeremie, Feb. 7, brigs Julien, (Dan.) for Gibraltar and a market; Borie, (Dan.) [illegible]; schrs. Robert [illegible] for Boston in 15 ds; [illegible] F. G. Simmons, for New-York in about [illegible]

At Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 4, barks Franklin, [illegible] for Boston, ldg.; Globe, Colton, for New-York, [illegible] phia, Gupsill, and John Griffin, Park, to sail [illegible] for Cienfuegos; Castilda, (Brem.) ——; brigs [illegible] ——; Minnie Miller, ——; J. Means, ——; schrs. Orion, ——; Quickstep, Richardson, ——; [illegible] Godfrey, ——.